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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Yellow fever is bad along the coast of Florida.

Vanderbilt's wealth is estimated at $100,000,000.

Ex-President Johnson is at Knoxville, the guest of Mr. Williams.

It is said Grisham expects to be made postmaster of Nashville.

Elyton, Alabama, wants the State-house removed to that place.

Dr. Wm. H. Prout died at Tuscumbia, Alabama, a few days ago.

Assessor Needham, of Louisville, is to be politically decapitated.

A death from Asiatic cholera occurred in Massachusetts the other day.

Jere Gibson, formerly publisher of the Meridian, Mississippi *Gazette*, died recently in Alabama.

Speakers are stumping the Northern States in favor of a postal telegraph system.

A ghost has been seen on the rampage in Augusta, Georgia, and was shot at by a policeman the other night.

T. R. McKelvy came to his death at Moulton, Alabama, last week, at the hands of Ellis Hill, who is now in jail.

The negro postmaster of Macon, Georgia, has been removed, and the former incumbent, Washington, is restored to the place.

The next total eclipse will be visible in the Eastern hemisphere, August 30, 1887. The next one visible in the United States will occur May 28, 1900.

An Atlanta paper says that a white woman of that city recently gave birth to twins, boys—one white and one colored—and adds that the father is a scalawag.

A young wife in Scriven county, Georgia, recently presented her lord with a pledge of her affection in the shape of three bouncing boys. Pretty good that, for a start.

Twelve robberies in one week and no arrests is doing well for Lexington, Kentucky. One of those robberies was committed upon the house of a police officer while he was at home asleep.

The whisky dealers and distillers in the Louisville district have been successful in their application to Commissioner Delano for a revision or a reversion of his late decision in regard to whisky.

The tragedy in Lauderdale county, Alabama, the other day, resulted in the immediate death of William Round and the mortal wounding of Mr. Cannon, both white. The negroes, with one exception, were arrested.

A circular has been sent to all the receivers of public moneys connected with the public lands, requiring them to promptly deposit their receipts whenever at the end of the month or quarter they exceed $2,000.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of all the parties implicated in the Mobile revenue frauds. These frauds were of a very extensive character, and several Government officers are concerned in them.

Among the curiosities at the late Philological Convention at Poughkeepsie, was a man who professed to have invented a method of learning every language on the globe, and was willing to sell his patent for fifty thousand dollars.

James L. Clarke, Esq., a resident of Columbia, South Carolina, and for many years an officer of the Branch Bank of the State, was thrown from his buggy on Thursday last and almost instantly killed. He was about seventy-three years of age.

The Chinamen of Peru have made an appeal to the Imperial Government for intervention in their behalf by the Government of the United States. They think by this means their condition will be much ameliorated.

Captain Abe McPike, a well-known steamboatman, of St. Louis, lost his pocket-book in a street car on Monday night. It contained four thousand six hundred dollars in money and ten thousand dollars in notes and checks.

The London Labor Association have appointed a committee to visit the principal cities of the United States to investigate the labor system and consult with the leading workmen, with a view to mutual advantage.

The distillery of Peter Carren, at St. Louis, has been seized by United States Marshal Ford, for alleged violation of revenue laws; and the distillery of Macklot & Thompson has been placed under surveillance for alleged irregularities.

Two years ago a young man near Madison, Indiana, was taken sick and fell into a deep sleep, from which he awakened but a week or two since. On opening his eyes he asked if breakfast was ready, and fell to with biennial appetite.

Colonel James Nick Fletcher, an old citizen of Limestone county, Alabama, died at Huntsville the other day, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a native of Virginia, and once adorned her Legislature, and emigrated forty years ago.

General Thomas says that the military force stationed at Alaska "produces little or no result, except chronic rheumatism, which spoils in a single year two-thirds of the troops unfortunate enough to be stationed in that land of fogs and chills."

Miss Margaret Hill, a niece of the late General A. P. Hill, of Confederate fame, was accidentally shot and killed at McIntosh's Bluff, Alabama, by her brother-in-law, Mr. G. W. Skinner. It appears that Mr. Skinner was in the act of placing fresh caps on his pistol, when it went off.

[illegible]

The blossoms whispered of fadeless bloom,
Of a land where fall no tears;
The ripe wheat told of toil and care,
The patient waiting, the trusting prayer,
The garnered good of the years.

We knew not what work her hands had found,
What rugged places her feet;
What cross was hers, what blackness of night—
We saw but the peace, the blossoms white,
And the bunch of ripened wheat.

As each goes up from the fields of earth,
Bearing the treasure of life,
God looks for some gathered grain of good,
From the ripe harvest that shining stood,
But waiting the reaper's knife.

Then labor well, that in death you go
Not only with blossoms sweet;
Not bent with doubt and burdened with fears
And dead, dry husks of the wasted years—
But laden with golden wheat.

BYRON.

Singular and Startling Disclosures of the Domestic Life of "Childe Harold."

Incest with His Half-Sister, Mrs. Leigh—The Greatest Sensation of the Period—The True Story of the Life of Lady Byron—Her Love, Her Hopes, Her Fears and Sufferings.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

[From the Advance Sheets of the Atlantic Monthly.]

* * * * * *

The true history of Lord and Lady Byron has long been perfectly understood in many circles in England, but the facts were of a nature that could not be made public. While there was a young daughter living, whose future might be prejudiced by its recital, and while there were other persons on whom the disclosure of the real truth would have been crushing as an avalanche, Lady Byron's only course was the perfect silence in which she took refuge, and those sublime works of charity and mercy to which she consecrated her blighted earthly life.

But the time is now come when the truth may be told. All the actors in the scene have disappeared from the stage of mortal existence, and passed, let us have faith to hope, into a world where they would desire to expiate their faults by a late publication of the truth.

No person in England, we think, would as yet take the responsibility of relating the true history which is to clear Lady Byron's memory. But by a singular concurrence of circumstances, all the facts of the case, in the most undeniable and authentic form, were at one time placed in the hands of the writer of this sketch, with authority to make such use of them as she should judge best. * * *

Lord Byron has described, in one of his letters, the impression left upon his mind by a young person whom he met one evening in society, and who attracted his attention by the simplicity of her dress, and a certain air of singular purity and calmness, with which she surveyed the scene around her.

On inquiry, he was told that this young person was Miss Milbanke, an only child, and one of the largest heiresses in England. * * *

The result of Byron's intimacy with Miss Milbanke and the enkindling of his nobler feelings was an offer of marriage, which she, though at the time deeply interested in him, declined with many expressions of friendship and interest. * * * * *

From the height at which he might have been happy as the husband of a noble woman, he fell into the depths of a secret adulterous intrigue with a blood relation, so near in consanguinity that discovery must have been utter ruin and expulsion from civilized society.

From henceforth this damning guilty secret became the ruling force in his life, holding with a morbid fascination, yet filling him with remorse and anguish and insane dread of detection. Two years after his refusal by Miss Milbanke, his various friends, seeing that for some cause he was wretched, pressed marriage upon him.

Marriage has often been represented as the proper goal and terminus of a wild and dissipated career, and it has been supposed to be the appointed mission of good women to receive wandering prodigals, with all the rags and disgraces of their old life upon them, and put rings on their hands and shoes on their feet, and introduce them, clothed, and in their right minds, to an honorable career in society.

Marriage was therefore universally recommended to Lord Byron by his numerous friends and well-wishers; and so he determined to marry, and, in an hour of reckless desperation, sat down and wrote proposals to two ladies. One was declined. The other, which was accepted, was to Miss Milbanke. The world knows well that he had the gift of expression, and will not be surprised that he wrote a very beautiful letter, and that the woman who had already learned to love him fell at once into the snare.

Her answer was a frank, outspoken avowal of her love for him, giving herself to him heart and hand. The good in Lord Byron was not so utterly obliterated that he could receive such a letter without emotion, or practice such unfairness on a loving, trusting heart without pangs of remorse. He had sent the letter in mere recklessness; he had not seriously expected to be accepted, and the discovery of the treasure of affection which he had secured was like a vision of lost heaven to a soul in hell. * * * * *

When he went to visit Miss Milbanke's parents, as her accepted lover, she was struck with his manner and appearance; she saw him moody and gloomy, evidently wrestling with his dark and desperate thoughts, and anything but what a happy and accepted lover should be. She sought an interview with him alone, and told him she had observed that he was not happy in the engagement, and magnanimously added that, if on review he found he had been mistaken in the nature of his feelings, she would immediately release him, and they should remain only friends.

Overcome with the conflict of his feelings, Lord Byron fainted away. Miss Milbanke was convinced that his heart must really be deeply involved in an attachment with reference to which he showed such strength of emotion, and she spoke no more of the dissolution of the engagement.

There is no reason to doubt that Byron was, as he relates in his Dream, profoundly agonized and agitated when he stood before God's altar, with the trusting young creature whom he was leading to a fate so awfully tragic; yet it was not the memory of Mary Chaworth, but another guilty and more damning memory that overshadowed that hour.

The moment the carriage doors were shut upon the bridegroom and the bride, the paroxysm of remorse and despair—unrepentant remorse and angry despair—broke forth upon her gentle head.

"You might have saved me from this, madam! You had all in your own power when I offered myself to you first. Then you might have made me what you pleased; but now you will find that you have married a *devil!*"

* * * * * * *

Miss Martineau says:

"At the altar she did not know that she was a sacrifice; but before sun-set of that winter day she knew it, if a judgment may be formed from her face and attitude of despair when she alighted from the carriage on the afternoon of her marriage-day. It was not the traces of tears which won the sympathy of the old butler who stood at the open door. The bridegroom jumped out of the carriage and walked away. The bride alighted and came up the steps alone, with a countenance and frame agonized and listless with evident horror and despair. The old servant longed to offer his arm to the young, lonely creature, as an assurance of sympathy and protection. From this shock she certainly rallied, and soon. The pecuniary difficulties of her new home were exactly what a devoted spirit like hers was fitted to encounter. Her husband bore testimony, after the catastrophe, that a brighter being, a more sympathizing and agreeable companion never blessed any man's home. When he afterward called her cold and mathematical, and over-pious, and so forth, it was when public opinion had gone against him, and when he had discovered that her fidelity and mercy, her silence and magnanimity, might be relied on, so that he was at full liberty to make his part good, as far as she was concerned.

"Silent she was even to her own parents, whose feelings she magnanimously spared. She did not act rashly in leaving him, though she had been most rash in marrying him.

"Not at once did the full knowledge of the dreadful reality into which she had entered come upon the young wife. She knew vaguely, from the wild avowals of the first hours of their marriage, that there was a dreadful secret of guilt, that Byron's soul was torn with agonies of remorse, and that he had no love to give to her in return for a love which was ready to do and dare all for him. Yet bravely she addressed herself to the task of soothing, and pleasing, and calming the man she had taken "for better or worse."

* * * * * *

There are indications scattered through the letters of Lord Byron, which, though brief indeed, showed that his young wife was making every effort to accommodate herself to him, and to give him a cheerful home. One of the poems that he sends to his publisher about this time, he speaks of as being copied by her. He had always the highest regard for her literary judgments and opinions, and this little incident shows that she was already associating herself in a wifely fashion with his aims as an author.

The poem copied by her, however, has a sad meaning, which she afterward learned to understand only too well.

"There's not a joy the world can give like that it takes away,
When the glow of early thought declines in feeling's dull decay;
'Tis not on youth's smooth cheek the blush alone that fades so fast,
But the tender bloom of heart is gone e'er youth itself be past.

"Then the few whose spirits float above the wreck of happiness
Are driven o'er the shoals of guilt or ocean of excess;
The magnet of their course is gone, or only points in vain
The shore to which their shivered sail shall never stretch again."

There were lucid intervals in which Lord Byron felt the charm of his wife's mind and the strength of her powers. "Bell, you could be a poet, too, if you only thought so," he would say. There were summer hours in her stormy life, the memory of which never left her, when Byron was as gentle and tender as he was beautiful; when he seemed to be possessed by a good angel, and then for a little time all the ideal possibilities of his nature stood revealed.

The most dreadful men to live with are those who thus alternate between angel and devil. The buds of hope and love called out by a day or two of sunshine are frozen again and again till the tree is killed.

But there came an hour of revelation—an hour when, in a manner which left no kind of room for doubt, Lady Byron saw the full depth of the abyss of infamy which her marriage was expected to be the cloak and the accomplice of this infamy.

Many women would have been utterly crushed by such a disclosure; some would have fled from him immediately, and exposed and denounced the crime. Lady Byron did neither. When all the hope of womanhood died out of her heart, there arose within her, stronger, purer and brighter, that immortal kind of love such as God feels for the sinner—the love of which Jesus spoke, and which holds the one wanderer of more account than ninety and the nine that went not astray. She would neither leave her husband nor betray him, nor yet would she for one moment justify his sin; and hence came two years of convulsive struggle, in which sometimes, for a while, the good angel seemed to gain ground, and then the evil one returned with seven-fold vehemence.

Lord Byron argued his case with himself and with her, with all the sophistries of his powerful mind. He repudiated Christianity as authority, asserted the right to every human being to follow out what he called "the impulses of nature." Subsequently he introduced into one of his dramas the reason by which he justified himself to incest.

[See "Cain." The dialogue between Cain, Adah (his wife and sister) and Lucifer.—ED.]

* * * * * *

These two years, in which Lady Byron was with all her soul struggling to bring her husband back to his better-self, were a series of passionate convulsions.

During this time, such was the disordered state of his worldly affairs, that they were ten executions for debt levied on their family establishment; and it was Lady's Byron's fortune each time which settled the account.

Toward the last she and her husband saw less and less of each other, and he came more and more decidedly under evil influences and seemed to acquire a sort of hatred of her.

Lady Byron once said significantly to a friend who spoke of some causeless dislike in another: "My dear, I have known people to be hated for no other reason than because they impersonated conscience."

The biographers of Lord Byron and all his apologists are careful to narrate how sweet, and amiable, and obliging he was to everybody who approached him; and the sayings of Fletcher, his man-servant, that "anybody could do anything with my Lord, except my Lady," has often been quoted.

The reason of all this will now be evident. "My Lady" was the only one fully understanding the deep and dreadful secrets of his life who had the courage resolutely and persistently, and inflexibly to plant herself in his way, and insist upon it that, if he went to destruction, it should be in spite of her best efforts.

He had tried his strength with her fully. The first attempt had been to make her an accomplice by sophistry; by destroying her faith in Christianity and confusing her sense of right and wrong, to bring her into the ranks of those convenient women who regard the marriage tie only as a friendly alliance to cover license on both sides.

When her husband described to her the continental latitude—the good-humored marriage, in which complaisant couples mutually agreed to form the cloak for each other's infidelities—and gave her to understand that in this way alone she could have a peaceful and friendly life with him, she answered him simply: "I am too truly your friend to do this."

When Lord Byron found that he had to do with one who would not yield, who knew him fully, who could not be blinded and could not be deceived, he determined to rid himself of her altogether.

It was when the state of affairs between herself and her husband seemed darkest and most hopeless, that the only child of this union was born. Lord Byron's treatment of his wife during the sensitive period that preceded the birth of this child, and during her confinement, was marked by paroxysms of unmanly brutality, for which the only possible charity on her part was the supposition of insanity. Moore sheds a significant light on this period, by telling us that at this time Byron was often drunk day after day with Sheridan. There had been [illegible] the plea which Lady Byron's love put in for him. She regarded him as, if not insane, at least so nearly approaching the boundaries of insanity as to be a subject of forbearance and tender pity, and she loved him with that love resembling a mother's, which good wives often feel when they have lost all faith in their husbands' principles, and all hopes of their affections. Still she was in heart and soul his best friend, true to him with a truth which he himself could not shake.

In the verses addressed to his daughter, Lord Byron speaks of her as

"The child of love, though born in bitterness,
And nurtured in convulsion."

A day or two after the birth of this child, Lord Byron came suddenly into Lady Byron's room, and told her that her mother was dead. It was an utter falsehood, but it was only one of the many nameless injuries and cruelties by which he expressed his hatred of her. A short time after her confinement, she was informed by him, in a note, that as soon as she was able to travel she must go—that he could not and would not longer have her about him; and, when her child was only five weeks old, he carried this threat of expulsion into effect.

Here we will insert briefly Lady Byron's own account—the only one she ever gave to the public—of this separation. The circumstances under which this brief story was written are affecting:

Lord Byron was dead. The whole account between him and her was closed forever in this world. Moore's "Life" had been prepared, containing simply and solely Lord Byron's own version of their story. Moore sent this version to Lady Byron, and requested to know if she had any remarks to make upon it. In reply, she sent a brief statement to him, the first and only one that had ever come from her during all the years of the separation, and which appears to have mainly for its object the exculpation of her father and mother from the charge made by the poet of being the instigators of the separation.

In this letter she says, with regard to their separation:

"The facts are I left London for Kirby Mallory, the residence of my father and mother, on the 15th of January, 1816. Lord Byron had signified to me in writing, January 6, his absolute desire that I should leave London on the earliest day I could conveniently fix. It was not safe for me to undertake the fatigue of a journey sooner than the 15th. Previously to my departure it had been strongly impressed upon my mind that Lord Byron was under the influence of insanity. The opinion was derived, in a great measure, from the communications made me by his nearest relatives and personal attendant, who had more opportunity than myself for observing him during the latter part of my stay in town. It was even represented to me that he was in danger of destroying himself.

"*With the concurrence of his family*, I had consulted Dr. Baillie as a friend, January 8, respecting the supposed malady. On acquainting him with the case, and with Lord Byron's desire that I should leave London, Dr. Baillie thought that my absence might be advisable as an experiment, assuming the fact of mental derangement; for Dr. Baillie, not having had access to Lord Byron, could not pronounce a positive opinion on that point. He enjoined that, in correspondence with Lord Byron, I should avoid all but light and soothing topics. Under these impressions I left London, determined to follow the advice given by Dr. Baillie. Whatever might have been the conduct of Lord Byron toward me from the time of my marriage, yet, supposing him to be in a state of mental alienation, it was not for *me*, nor for any person of common humanity, to manifest at that moment a sense of injury."

* * * * *

For a long time before this she had seen little of him. On the day of her departure she passed by the door of his room, and stopped to caress his favorite spaniel, which was lying there; and she confessed to a friend the weakness of feeling a willingness even to be something as humble as that poor little creature, might she only be allowed to remain and watch over him. She went into his room, where he and the partner of his sins were sitting together, and said, "Byron, I came to say good by," offering at the same time her hand.

Lord Byron put his hands behind him, retreated to the mantel-piece, and looking round on the two that stood there with a sarcastic smile, said: "When shall we three meet again?" Lady Byron answered: "In heaven, I trust;" and these were her last words to him on earth.

Now, if the reader wishes to understand the real talents of Lord Byron for deception and dissimulation, let him read, with the story in his mind, the "Fare Thee Well," which he addresses to Lady Byron through the printer.

The reaction of society against him at the time of the separation from his wife was something which he had not expected, and for which, it appears, he was entirely unprepared. It broke up the guilty intrigue, and drove him from England. He had not courage to meet or endure it. The world, to be sure, was very far from suspecting what the truth was, but the tide was setting against him with such vehemence as to make him tremble every hour lest the whole should be known; and henceforth it became a warfare of desperation to make his story good, no matter at whose expense.

He had tact enough to perceive at first that the assumption of the pathetic and the magnanimous, and general confession of faults, accompanied with admissions of his wife's goodness, would be the best policy in his case. In this mood he thus writes to Moore:

"The fault was not in my choice (unless in choosing at all), for I do not believe, and I must say it, in the very dregs of all this bitter business, that there was ever a better, or even a brighter, a kinder, or more amiable, agreeable being than Lady Byron. I never had, nor can have any reproach to make her while with me. Where there is blame, it belongs to myself."

As there must be somewhere a scape-goat to bear the sins of the affair, Lord Byron wrote a poem called "A Sketch," in which he lays the blame of stirring up strife on a friend and former governess of Lady Byron's.

In leaving England, Lord Byron first went to Switzerland, where he conceived and in part wrote out the tragedy of "Manfred." Moore speaks of his domestic misfortunes, and the sufferings which he underwent at this time, as having an influence in stimulating his genius, so that he was enabled to write with a greater power.

Anybody who reads the tragedy of "Manfred" with this story in his mind, will see that it is true.

The hero is represented as a gloomy misanthrope, dwelling with impenitent remorse on the memory of an incestuous passion which has been the destruction of his sister for this life and the life to come; but which, to the very last gasp, he despairingly refuses to repent of, even while he sees the fiends of darkness rising to take possession of his despairing soul. That Byron knew his own guilt well, and judged himself severely, may be gathered from passages in this poem, which are as powerful as human language can be made.

[See Incantation.—ED.]

The world can easily see, in Moore's biography, what, after this, was the course of Lord Byron's life—how he went from shame to shame, and dishonor to dishonor, and used the fortune which his wife brought him in the manner described in those private letters which his biographer was left to garble. Moore, indeed, says Byron had made the resolution not to touch his lady's fortune, but adds that it required more self-command than he possessed to carry out so honorable a purpose.

Lady Byron made but one condition with him. She had him in her power, and she exacted that the unhappy partner of his sins should not follow him out of England, and the ruinous intrigue should be given up. Her inflexibility on this point kept up that enmity which was constantly expressing itself in some publication or other, and which drew her and her private relations with him before the public.

* * * * *

The person whose relations with Byron had been so disastrous, also, in the latter years of her life, felt Lady Byron's loving and ennobling influences, and in her last sickness and dying hours looked to her for consolation and help.

There was an unfortunate child of sin, born with the curse upon her, over whose wayward nature Lady Byron watched with a mother's tenderness. She was the one who could have patience when the patience of every one else failed; and, though her task was a difficult one, from the strange, abnormal propensities to evil in the object of her cares, yet Lady Byron never faltered and never gave over, until death took the responsibility from her hands.

During all this trial, strange to say, her belief that the good in Lord Byron would finally conquer was unshaken.

To a friend who said to her, "O, how could you love him?" she answered briefly, "My dear, there was the angel in him." It is in us all.

It was in this angel that she had faith. It was for the deliverance of this angel from degradation and shame and sin that she unceasingly prayed. She read every work that Byron wrote—read it with a deeper knowledge than any human being but herself could possess. The ribaldry and the obscenity, and the insults with which he strove to make her ridiculous in the world, fell at her pitying feet unheeded.

When he broke away from all this unworthy life to devote himself to a manly enterprise for the redemption of Greece, she thought that she saw the beginning of an answer to her prayers. Even although one of his latest acts concerning her was to repeat to Lady Blessington the false accusation which made Lady Byron the author of all his errors, she still had hopes, from the one step taken in the right direction.

In the midst of these hopes came the news of his sudden death. On his death-bed it is well-known that he called his confidential English servant to him, and said to him, "Go to my sister—tell her—go to Lady Byron—you will see her, and say—"

Here followed twenty minutes of indistinct mutterings, in which the names of his wife, daughter and sister frequently occurred. He then said, "Now, I have told you all."

"My Lord," replied Fletcher, "I have not understood a word your Lordship has been saying."

"Not understand me!" exclaimed Lord Byron with a look of the utmost distress, "what a pity! Then it is too late—all is over!" He afterward, says Moore, tried to utter a few words, of which none were intelligible except "my sister—my child."

When Fletcher returned to London, Lady Byron sent for him, and walked the room in convulsive struggles to repress her tears and sobs, while she over and over again strove to elicit something from him which should enlighten her upon what that last message had been; but in vain—the gates of eternity were shut in her face, and not a word had passed to tell her if he had repented.

For all that, Lady Byron never doubted his salvation. Ever before her, during the few remaining years of her widowhood, was the image of her husband, purified and ennobled with the shadows of earth forever dissipated, the stains of sin forever removed—"the angel in him," as she expressed it, "made perfect according to its divine ideal."

Never has more divine strength of faith and love existed in woman. Out of the depths of her own loving and merciful nature, she gained such views of the divine love and mercy as made all hopes possible. There was no soul of whose future Lady Byron despaired. Such was her faith in the redeeming power of love.

* * *

NASHVILLE.

The Senter Corresponding Committee—How it was Organized—Its Conduct of the Campaign—Emerson Etheridge Wanted for Speaker of the Senate—The Fifteenth Amendment—Its Adoption a Foregone Conclusion—What the Several Factions Have to Say of the Negro and Suffrage—The Convention and its Probable Results—A Spicy and Interesting Communication.

[Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]

NASHVILLE, August 18, 1869.

In a letter written you a few days since, I mentioned that I had been promised by the "Secretary of the Senter Corresponding Committee" an examination of his correspondence. Since that time I have availed myself of this privilege, and am now able to give you what I conceive to be the political complexion of the incoming General Assembly. In the first place, however, as a "Campaign Corresponding Committee" is a new thing in Tennessee politics, I will give you an insight as to how

THE COMMITTEE WAS ORGANIZED.

Early in the canvass two or three gentlemen, from different sections of the State, accidentally met at the Stacey House in this city, and during a conversation that passed between them, they learned that they were all visiting the city on the same business, to-wit: that of consulting with the Senter Executive Committee relative to organizing the State for the campaign. They therefore at once decided to have a meeting of the Executive Committee, and with this view addressed letters to the different members, requesting a meeting on the following evening. They, however, failed to comply with this request, and it was not until after three different efforts the gentlemen succeeded in getting together *three* of the number, and to their great astonishment found that they were, in their policy, in direct conflict with the policy being pursued by Governor Senter in his speeches. To test the matter more fully, a circular letter was prepared directed to the citizens of the State, congratulating them upon the decision of the Supreme Court at Brownsville in the case of the State vs. Steben, and advising all parties holding certificates issued by clerks of the County Court under the previous registration laws to present them to the present Registrars and have a certificate of registration issued thereon. This circular letter was presented to the committee for their signature, which they not only refused to sign, but contended that the question had not been before the Supreme Court at all, and "that the certificates were not worth the paper on which they were printed." J. J. Buck, Vice President of the committee and editor of the Clarksville *Patriot*, was advocating the same dangerous and wild doctrine through the columns of his paper. It was also soon ascertained that the committee were as *radical* in their views of registration as the most radical had ever been, and that if the policy proposed to be dictated by them was carried out, that defeat was inevitable. You can therefore form some little idea of the damper that was thrown upon these sanguine and enthusiastic friends of Governor Senter and universal suffrage, who had left their homes and journeyed to this city endeavoring to promote the good cause, to find the views of their Executive Committee in so direct conflict with their own. Then and there they organized themselves into the "Senter Corresponding Committee," appointed a secretary, commenced a correspondence, and in less than three weeks they had a sub-committee in almost every county in the State. I will not speak of the good accomplished by this committee, as the overwhelming majority rolled up for the cause of its chief speaks louder than words; but I must be permitted to add here, that the *Executive Committee* was never heard of from that day, save and except as the names of its members were seen standing silently and ominously at the head of the columns of some newspaper.

The correspondence was not by any means confined to a sub-committee in each county, but extended to the candidates for the Legislature, the County and Circuit Court Clerks, and to many private citizens, and all questions of State and National politics were discussed. Although it may have been a little premature, a number of the gentlemen writing alluded to the incoming

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

Without a single exception it was earnestly desired that the Hon. Emerson Etheridge should be elevated to this position without opposition. A large number of the supporters of Gov. Senter were the supporters of Mr. Etheridge two years ago, when he, in his own style, so completely annihilated *sweet* William on the stump, and it was thought that no finer picture could be drawn than to have Senter in the Gubernatorial chair with Etheridge on his right as Speaker of the Senate, and the *Bald Eagle* crouching beneath the steps of the capitol with the grizzley wolf howling in the distant hills of Hamilton.

So anxious were the people to have Mr. Etheridge elected to this position, that long before he was announced as a candidate for the Senate, a number of letters were received from different parts of the State urging him to become a candidate, and it is yet hoped that he will retract his assurances not to suffer his name to be used in that connection.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

This is a question upon which I found great diversity of opinion, and one which it was thought at one time would create some sensation in the Legislature. A few men in the State who are conscientiously opposed to colored suffrage, upon any conditions whatever, and who, while they clamored against "taxation without representation," were honest, so far as the *white* man is concerned, are not yet willing to apply the same rule to the negro.

Another class, who are extreme in their feelings, and who have not yet shorn themselves of all their *Southern chivalry*, are for its ratification as a matter of *spite* to the people of the Northern States. While this class hold the negro in utter contempt, and if they had it in their power, would throw him back into slavery, they are in favor of extending to him the franchise in *every* State in the Union, and say, "the d—d Yankees have forced it on the Southern States, and now let us give them the benefit of it." Another class are in favor of its ratification as a matter of policy, and claim that colored suffrage is already established in our own State and that it will not effect us in one way or the other, and that we should show to the friends of peace and harmony North that we are willing to meet them on half-way ground and assist in binding our country in the happy bonds of brotherly love and nationality.

Another and by far the larger and more intelligent class, are in favor of its adoption as a matter of right and justice to the colored man. To this belongs Governor Senter, to whom the people owe so much, and who has the good wishes of the representative men of the State, and around whom all good and true men will gather to make his administration one of historic renown. I therefore have no hesitancy in saying that the Constitutional Amendment will be adopted by the incoming Tennessee Legislature.

THE CONVENTION.

The calling of a convention to change, alter or amend the Constitution of the State of Tennessee is another question that has been fully discussed. It is agreed by all parties, I believe, that the Legislature has no power to restrict the action of the convention in its deliberations, and that it will be sovereign in its capacity. It has been argued by some of the extreme Radical journals that the convention will do a great many dangerous and horrible things, and so earnest and vehement were their charges as to what it would do, that a few men in the State were for a time in favor of a complete revolution in the State Government. They were in favor of the convention at once ordering an election for Governor; for judges of the Supreme Court; judges of Circuit and Chancery Courts, and in fact for every office within the gift of the people. There was at no time but few men in the State who desired this state of things, and I am now satisfied that the convention, when it meets, will be moderate in its tone, just in its action, and will so shape its proceedings as to meet the approval of all good men irrespective of former political antecedents. The question of the United States Senatorship, State bonds, repudiation, etc., etc., were fully discussed by the correspondents of the committee, and will be the subject of another letter.

CLAYTON.

Paste Jewels.

Artificial gems are now largely manufactured in Europe, the base of them being a flux obtained by melting together carbonate of soda, burned borax, saltpeter, red lead, and the purest white sand, in the proportions and according to the patented method of the Superintendent of the Royal Porcelain Works at Berlin. The various gems are imitated in color, but of course not in composition, by the addition of metallic oxides. Thus for the emerald, a mixture of protoxide of iron and carbonate of copper is used; for sapphire, carbonate of cobalt; for the amethyst, carbonate of manganese; and for the topaz, oxide of uranium. If some abundant source of the compounds of the new metal thalium could be discovered, and some comparatively cheap method of separating them from their associates be hit upon, they would doubtless enter largely into the composition of these artificial gems, especially for the manufacture of those with high refractory power and great luster. A colorless glass having thalium in its composition makes the most perfect imitation of the diamond—far beyond any paste yet known.

The Irishman and the Fiddle.

An Irishman, just come to this country, had never seen a fiddle. A man came into the hotel with one under his arm, and began to screw it up. One of the screws slipped, and he spat upon it to make it hold, and then began to draw the bow. The Irishman, who was watching him, could stand it no longer, but bolted across the street into another hotel, exclaiming: "I thought this was a land of liberty and freedom, but the divil take such a land where ye abuse the poor children so bad."

Landlord—"Who is abusing the children?"

"Why, a man came into the tavern just now, with a little boy under his arm, and he began to torment the little crather. First he began to pull and twist his ears; then, to provoke him more, he spit in his face, and then he drew a briar across his belly, and Howly Virgin! how he did scream!"

A Step in Advance.

Croquet is going out of fashion in England, and archery is coming into fashion. The next misfortune, therefore, which we may expect, will be the abandonment of ball and baton by our girls for the bow and arrow. What's to be the end of all this? Won't they never let us alone? Are they going to keep on going on in this way, constant? Archery! They have been practicing it with bows alone [illegible] mind to our destruction. How will it be when they add the arrows! O, Lord!

[illegible]

The phantom of a soul betrayed!
She weeps—not that the votive throng,
[illegible]
Libations of divinest song
Upon her [illegible]

For in the dark world of her dreams,
[illegible]
Athwart the awful shadow gleams
The phantom of a [illegible]
Dead! in the glory of his years!
[illegible]
Girt by the [illegible] sea of tears,
Or winter raves, or summer blooms.

For her the blossom never wakes,
[illegible] sunbright wing;
Only a cold white splendor breaks,
And winter fades to dreamier spring.
[illegible] she hides her guilty face,
And weeps amid her fallen pride,
When twilight [illegible] with tender grace
The lost grave of the suicide!

News and Other Paragraphs.

Mrs. Postmaster Turner (colored) insisted upon riding in a car assigned to white people, near Atlanta, the other day, but was compelled to "take a back seat."

A family of four people from Virginia arrived in Indianapolis on Sunday, after having walked seven hundred miles.

Provision has been made for the payment of the coupons maturing in 1869, on the bonds of the city of New Orleans. They will be paid on the 1st proximo.

S. H. Miller, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, has sold the old Fearn plantation, a few miles east of Huntsville, to Messrs. McMahan and Brown, formerly of Tennessee, for about $24,000.

The Nashville *Press and Times* says it is rumored on the street that Enos has orders to vacate the postoffice, and that George Edgar is commissioned to fill his place.

Father Finnegan, a Catholic priest, has raised $400 in Greenville, Tennessee, for the erection of a Catholic chapel, the most of it, says the *New Era*, subscribed by Protestants.

Mr. J. A. Twyman, railroad agent at Hopkinsville, Tennessee, was badly injured on Friday while attempting to couple some freight cars. He was crushed between the cars, and some of his ribs broken.

At a recent meeting of the Saints at Logan, Utah, Brigham Young called Aaron Thatcher "to go on a mission to preach the Gospel, until he would consent to get married, and fulfill the measure of his creation."

A Lynchburg paper of the 17th gives an account of an accident on the South Side Railroad, in which Captain Hobson, the Conductor, and Wm. Myers, a colored preacher, were killed. A broken rail was the cause.

Trains run forty-eight miles from Chattanooga on the north end of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad. Work is progressing equally well on the other end, commencing at Meridian, Mississippi.

The monthly auction sales of coal, at New York, are suspended in consequence of difficulties in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. Some coal companies have compromised with the men, and other companies are hopeful of the restoration of order and a fall in prices in a few weeks.

A duel, which had been agreed upon between Dr. J. F. Johnston, of Montgomery, and Dr. Bruns, of New Orleans, was stopped by the arrest of one of the parties and his friends, just as they were going on the train some distance from Montgomery, to proceed to West Point, the place selected for the meeting.

It is considered somewhat significant that the two murders committed in Tennessee since the election were both by Stokes men, and prompted by political animosity. One occurred in East Tennessee several days since. Except for these occasional outrages, the State is in as tranquil a condition as could be desired.

Advices from a Radical source in Mississippi have been received at Washington, indicating the nomination of A. K. Browne as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and the abandonment of the proposed Conservative movement which was originated for the purpose of making Judge Lewis Dent Governor of the State.

A reign of terror prevails in Nueces, San Patrico, Live Oak, Refugio, and part of Washington counties, Texas. A band of about three hundred desperadoes, or self-styled "regulators," under the lead of Joseph Tumleston and a man named Helm, are cleaning out things generally. It is stated that one hundred and three men have been shot and cut to pieces by this band during the last two months.

The New York brokers are not alone in their opposition to Commissioner Delano's recent decision. Letters and delegates from all parts of the country are pouring in upon him, with most earnest protests against it. He remains firm, however, and refuses to reopen the question. It is probable that it will result in an increase of Internal Revenue receipts to the amount of $8,500,000 per annum.

The Buffalo express train on the Susquehanna and Schuylkill railroad, near Dauphin Narrows, Pennsylvania, ran into a rock three feet in diameter which had rolled down the mountain on the track. The engine left the track and jumped over a stone wall, fifteen feet high, into a country road, and then over another stone wall into the Pennsylvania canal. The engineer and fireman were killed and several passengers were injured.

Disagreements frequently arise on different railroads between passengers and conductors, respecting the right of holding articles or money found in the cars. Recently a legal opinion has been given, sustaining the course of railroad companies, so far as relates to goods or money found by conductors in their cars, but in all cases where a passenger finds money or lost articles, he or she is required to give their name and residence to the conductor, with a description of the article found, but they can retain the articles until the proper owner claims them.

A Nashville correspondent of the Union City *Herald* says all who have faith in Mr. Johnson's election to the United States Senate will find themselves mistaken. He says: "I know of no man in the State, no matter how obscure, that has not a better chance of election to this position than Mr. Johnson. Our people admire the manly course he took in defense of the Southern States during his administration, but they denounce the low, contemptible cross-roads canvass he has been making during the last three months. They know, too, that to send him to the Senate of the United States would be but the commencement of another war of words between the two sections of the country."

A Boy Murder.

The Gilroy (Tennessee) *Advocate* gives the following account of a horrible juvenile tragedy at that place:

We very deeply regret that it becomes our painful duty to chronicle another of those melancholy accidents that casts a sorrowful gloom over our community. Last Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, Samuel Harry Harris received a mortal wound from a shotgun in the hands of Albert Cochran. The deceased, known as Harry Harris, was the son of Dr. Harris, of this place, and was about thirteen years old. Albert Cochran is about eleven years old, and lives with his parents next door to Dr. Harris. From what we can learn of the sad affair, it appears the boys, together with other children, were in Cochran's house by themselves, the parents being absent, and had been engaged at play. Albert went into an adjoining room, and was followed by Harry; Albert forbade him going into the room; Harry refused; Albert told him if he did he would shoot him; Harry continued to advance, when Albert grasped a shotgun standing near him, and pointing it at him, cocked and fired, the charge entering the abdomen, from the front.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of McCombs & Co. has been renewed and continued under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes.
Memphis, July 1, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES,
334 1-2 and 324 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - - TENNESSEE
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.
Eagle Cotton Gins.
WE are the sole agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of [illegible], lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where [illegible] power is used they make a saving of from one quarter to one-third the draft over any other gin. We are also agents for
Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows; Wheeler, Maddox & Clemsons's Circular Saws; Labelle Nail Works, Wheeling, Va.; Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's R. R. and Warehouse Scales.

MEDICAL.
DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.
The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of
Private Diseases.
DR. RUSSELL, No. 42 North-Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the
MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.
QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.
Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office hours from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 8 p.m.
DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.
Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.
S. HILL. N. FONTAINE.
Hill, Fontaine & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Williamson, Hill & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
326 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE
HAVE for sale and keep constantly on hand a full assortment, consisting in part, as follows:
100 sacks Bacon.
100 bbls. Mess Pork.
100 bbls. Jowls and Rumps.
100 kegs Lard.
100 hhds. La. Sugar.
300 sacks Coffee.
300 pkgs Molasses—hhds., bbls., hlf. bbls. and qrs.
1000 pcs. Kentucky Bagging, (M. & M. Ky. py. Landsman, and J. & D. Sax.
100 tons celebrated "Arrow Ties."
500 kegs Nails, and sizes.
300 bbls. Flour.
[illegible] North Carolina Roe cut and gross Herring.
100 bbls. pure copper-distilled Whisky.
100 bbls. rectified Whisky.
50 bbls. Robinson County Whisky.
Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to merit it.
HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

J. J. RAWLINGS. JNO. L. WEBB.
JNO. L. RAWLINGS.
J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.
WE will sell all country produce consigned to us. We have obtained the services of Mr. Thos. D. Norment, an old and experienced cotton man, to assist us in the sales of cotton. Mr. Norment is well known to the most of the [illegible] in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office.

F. B. DILLARD, R. A. PINSON, J. W. DILLARD, L. COFFIN.
DILLARD, PINSON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 298 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
Personal attention given to filling country merchants' orders, and to the selection of planters' supplies.
Bagging and Rope furnished customers either from Memphis or our agent nearest to them.
All instructions strictly adhered to.

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.
DR. E. F. DICKINSON.
Dickinson, Williams & Co
(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.)
Cotton Factors,
General Commission and Produce
MERCHANTS,
No. 310 Front Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.
HAVING a Warehouse of our own in which we handle all Cotton consigned to us we GUARANTEE CORRECT WEIGHTS. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed.
Liberal advancements made on consignments.

W. W. GUY. J. B. M'CLELLAN.
T. C. PARK. R. W. M'CLELLAN.
Guy, M'Clellan & Co.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 204 Front Street,
Between Washington and Adams,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

F. LANE, Of F. Lane & Co. VIRGIL V. MOORE, Late Moore, Whitfield & Co.
LANE, MOORE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Howard's Row,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

H. H. COLEMAN & CO.,
Grocers, Cotton Factors,
Produce and Commission Merchants
No. 4 Howard's Row,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
COMMISSION for selling cotton, $1 per bale. Liberal advances made on all consignments of Cotton and Produce.

BUILDING.
Building.
LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and sash got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, [illegible] of stairs and length of run. Doors, Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices.
JOHN REIT,
Carpenter and Builder.

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HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY
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Insures against Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks.

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This Company is prepared to do a general Fire and Marine business.

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F. P. CORBY & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
Railroad and Machine Shop
SUPPLIES,
—AGENTS FOR—
Portable and Stationary Engines,
Circular Saw Mills, Flour and Corn Mills,
Wood Working Machinery, R. R. Station and Steam Pumps, Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses and Wool Machinery, Volute Eliptic and Gum R. R. Springs, Hose, Belting, Packing, etc.,
No. 707 North Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
All machinery sold by us at the manufacturer's lowest rates in St. Louis. Send for prices list and be convinced.

FAMILY LARD.
REFINED
FAMILY LARD,
PACKED BY
PROCTOR & GAMBLE,
CINCINNATI

Ask your Grocer for our brand of Lard in these Packages.
Packed 3 lb, 5 & [illegible] Caddies, [illegible] Cases for shipment. Cheapest mode for selling Lard. Send for Price List. Sold by Memphis Grocers.

BANKS.
BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
MEMPHIS LIFE AND GENERAL
Insurance Company,
Corner Front and Madison Streets.
D. B. MOLLOY, President.
FERDINAND MOLLOY, Cashier.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
LINKHAUER & BRO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
NO. 282½ Second street, between Madison and Court streets. Old patrons and new customers are invited to call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FURNISHING GOODS.
JO VAULX, JR., of Tenn. S. A. WALTHALL, of Miss.
Griffin, Henderson & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods.
48 Walker Street, NEW YORK.
THE best manufactured Shirts in the market, at lowest prices. Trade of Southern merchants respectfully solicited.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
C. P. PARKS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 38 Broad and 34 New Stre[et],
NEW YORK.

GROCERS.
Hartley & Gurley,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealers in Groceries,
Provisions and Country Produce,
180 DESOTO STREET,
S. E. cor. Linden, Memphis, Tennessee.
Advances Made on Consignments.

FLOUR, PORK AND WHISKY.
THESE articles have largely advanced of late, but we find it difficult to realize the advance. We should, however, be able to realize cost with freight added, and in order to close out some consignments we offer at cost and guarantee, 100 bbls. "Jo Daviess" Pork, 100 bbls. Whisky, and 1000 bbls. Flour. Some of the flour is as good as Mascoutah, and we will sell it lower. It is just received from the [illegible] in "Egypt." Most of our flour is sold at St. Louis prices. We are agents for millers, and sell on commission only. We guarantee all our flour to be fresh ground.
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.,
[illegible] Howard's Row.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

...URE, NO PAY!—Stage's Tonic Syrup ...es chills and fever or money refunded. ...by W. N. Wilkerson & Co., 245 Main; J. ... & Co., 220 Main; Morrison & Ellis, 192 ...nd M. Rose, 97 Main street. aug19

FOR SALE.

...SALE—Seven boxes of the celebrated ...ttysburg Mineral Water, at 270 Front aug20

...IDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and ...gant COTTAGE HOUSE. W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

FOR RENT.

...RENT—A nice Gothic BRICK HOUSE, ...nished or unfurnished, in good order and ...ntly situated. Apply at No. 284 DeSoto aug17

...RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, ...ar Central Point, with eight rooms each. ...the houses furnished and garden. In... of B. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & L. ...ffice, 16 Madison street. jy18

...RENT—Offices and rooms at 12 Jeffer...n street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jef... and Front. jy4

REWARD.

...REWARD.—Lost or strayed from my ...residence, on Main street, near Jackson, ...t Pickering, TWO HORSE MULES, one ...rel, shod all round, and mane roached; ...ther a bay, shod all round, and tail and ...e roached. Ten dollars will be paid for ...delivery to me.
...17 P. FITZPATRICK.

WANTS.

...ANTED—Twenty-five good cloak and ...dress makers, two button-hole makers, ...al apprentices, and three or four first... milliners, at L. KREMER'S, 253 Main street.

...SAFE WANTED—An A No. 1 second... large commercial size. Apply to TREADWELL BROS., 15 Union street.

...ANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She ...ches music on the piano, the usual English ...nches, with rudiments of Latin and French. ...erences given and required. Address, stat... terms for ten months, Miss A. B. C., care of ...tain J. B. Hays, Editor Norfolk Virginian, ...rfolk. jy25

...ANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler ...of the capacity of ... horse power. In... at this office. ...

SUNDAY : : : : : AUGUST 22, 1869

NEWSPAPER SALES

For the quarter ending June 31, 1869, as reported to the U. S. Assessor:

AVALANCHE,	$8,440 53
APPEAL,	4,591 78
SUN,	2,350 00
POST,	1,994 66

SIX weeks from to-morrow the Legislature of Tennessee convenes at Nashville. One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature will be the election of a United States Senator, to succeed Senator FOWLER, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1871. The people have been slow to move in this matter, because they have been impressed with the belief that the Legislature would not elect a Senator earlier than March next, just before that body adjourns. But it will be seen from the following that the Legislature is compelled to select a United States Senator during the first week after it convenes. The first section of an act passed July 25, 1866, requiring a uniform method and time for the election of a United States Senators, provides "that the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator to Congress in the place of such Senator going out of office, etc." As the Tennessee Legislature sets bi-annually, of course the proper time for the election of Senator FOWLER'S successor will occur on the second Tuesday in October. As the time is short, and it is important that our ablest and best men should be elected, the people and the public press should be comparing notes, and canvassing this important election, in order that public opinion may be elicited, consulted and reflected in the selection of a Senator. We have had no hesitancy in announcing our preference among the probable aspirants—the decided choice of the people of West Tennessee. We have carefully perused a second and a third time the powerful speech delivered by Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, at Danville, on Thursday last, and his views so entirely harmonize with the popular verdict of the people, as expressed in the recent election—so perfectly accord with those which the AVALANCHE was the first to proclaim, and has so long urged and defended—that we readily and unhesitatingly declare for EMERSON ETHERIDGE for United States Senator from Tennessee—that we are *for him*—FOR HIM—FOR HIM—and from this time until the second Tuesday in October we intend to support him with all the zeal of an ardent and enthusiastic nature. We know not what are the views and preferences of Middle and East Tennessee; but this we *do* know, that Mr. ETHERIDGE is, beyond doubt, the indisputable, unquestionable, decided, first choice of the people of West Tennessee. The counties west of Tennessee river will present a solid front for Mr. ETHERIDGE. We have heard from every man elected to the Legislature in West Tennessee, either by letter or private information, and there are only three—one Senator and two Representatives—whose views are unknown. All the others are united on Mr. ETHERIDGE, and we believe every vote from West Tennessee will be cast for him. It is useless for us to elaborate on the peculiar fitness of Mr. ETHERIDGE for the position of United States Senator, for we have heretofore shown that he is eminently qualified to adorn any office in the gift of the people. Our opinion of him as a statesman, and the views he entertains and promulgated so forcibly and eloquently on Thursday last, the readers of the AVALANCHE are fully acquainted with. We have upheld them in the past, and fully indorse them now in all their length and breadth and depth, as the only doctrines compatible with popular liberty. Mr. ETHERIDGE's ideas of statesmanship, his conception of the duties of the hour, are the true ones; and it is now the duty of the people of Tennessee to place him in the position where he can enforce them and accomplish the good they intend. It is the duty of Mr. ETHERIDGE's friends to go to work vigorously, steadily and untiringly, to elect him, and thus secure to the country those great gifts with which Providence has so richly endowed him. It is not yet known who will oppose Mr. ETHERIDGE for the position to which his friends will urge his claims. The name of ex-President ANDREW JOHNSON has been suggested. We do not believe Mr. JOHNSON will consent to the use of his name. If he should be an aspirant, we could not find it in our heart to utter an unkind word against him. But we would urge the claims of Mr. ETHERIDGE, for the country needs peace; and Mr. JOHNSON, as three years experience amply attest, is not the man to give peace. His election would arouse the slumbering and expiring hate of Radicalism, and the enmity of President GRANT and his whole administration would be concentrated on Tennessee, and every expedient resorted to with a view to punish a people who had elected a man to the Senate of the United States for the sole purpose of assailing and belittleing the President. The election of ex-President JOHNSON would be the greatest calamity that could befall the Southern States, and particularly the State of Tennessee. The South is in no condition at present to pay debts of gratitude. She cannot attempt a requital of the services due her friends and champions, when by paying the debt she brings upon her head additional woes. Elect ANDREW JOHNSON to the United States Senate, and straight way Massachusetts will transfer, as she has threatened, Beast BUTLER from the House of Representatives to the Senate Chamber; and the Hall consecrated by the eloquence of CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER will become the theater of the most disgraceful broils. With ANDREW JOHNSON and Beast BUTLER in Congress, the public mind would at once be lashed into fury. The people now quiet, and anxious to secure permanent tranquillity, would soon find themselves in a state of fermentation. If the Southern people were in the proper condition, they would enjoy the sport; if they could bid defiance to their enemies, they would rejoice in the election of ANDREW JOHNSON to the Senate of the United States, and enjoy his war upon corruption and despotism. But since such a contest can only do much harm and no good, there is a strong growing desire that Ex-President JOHNSON should not be elected to the United States Senate. Moreover, ANDREW JOHNSON has already reached the highest pinnacle of fame. It seems to us that the Presidency of the United States ought to satisfy the ambition of any man. It does not certainly comport with the genius of our institutions or the dignity of the position for an ex-President of the United States to become an office-seeker and a political brawler either upon the hustings or in any deliberative body. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS detracted from his fame and the dignity of the high position of President, when, instead of retiring to private life, he became a blatant, snarling demagogue in the Congress of the United States. Indeed, we think a law should be passed making an ex-President of the United States ineligible to office of any kind. The appropriate duties of a man who has been President are altogether unlike those of a cross-road bell-weather. Whenever a Minister of the Gospel, or the Judges of our Courts descend from their high callings and bedraggle their robes in party politics, they lower themselves and their offices; and it is still more shameful and humiliating to see an ex-President of the United States desecrating his position by becoming a party hack, a political prostitute, ready to receive the embrace of any libidinous rake that will gratify a beastly lust for office. West Tennessee is entitled to the selection of a Senator. This section of the State has never been complimented with the privilege of furnishing a Senator. West Tennessee possesses as much talent and wealth as any other part of the State; yet her sons have been uniformly ignored. East Tennessee furnished a BROWNLOW for Governor, a SENTER for Governor, a BROWNLOW for Senator, a PATTERSON for Senator, a FOWLER for Senator, a FLETCHER for Treasurer, a TIPTON for School Commissioner, and now, in her greed, she would again elect a Senator to Congress. In the late great struggle for liberty West Tennessee contributed largely to the result, and having never furnished a Senator, and but few State officers, she presents one of her favorite sons for United States Senator. In every State in the Union the various sections of the State are consulted in Senatorial elections. This rule is founded in justice and sound policy. What does PATTERSON, BROWNLOW or FOWLER know or care about the people of West Tennessee? We are strangers to them. They do not know our wants. They live in the mountains; we live in the valleys. They are a farming people; we are planters. They raise a little of everything; our principle product is cotton. They are an agricultural people; we are more extensively engaged in commerce. They market at one place; we at another. We have a large population of negroes; their colored population is small. Our interests are entirely distinct—as different as those of Mississippi and Virginia. It is near six hundred miles from Johnson county to Shelby. Middle Tennessee has often furnished the United States Senator; and now West Tennessee claims the right, and she presents the name of Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

WE regret that General W. S. ROSECRANS could not make the canvass for Governor in Ohio, simply because we discovered a disposition to make war on him on account of his religion. Indeed, the assaults made upon General ROSECRANS, because he is a member of the Catholic Church, reminded us of the days of Know-Nothingism, when men used to button-hole each other in the dark. Whenever a man is attacked on account of his religion, that moment he commands the sympathy of every friend to civil and religious liberty. It was a small business in the secular papers of Ohio to assail General ROSECRANS on account of his religion, and endeavor to array all the Protestant Churches against him by accusing him of belonging to a Church of bloody proscription and intolerance. If these ignorant scribblers would go back a little into the history of the Church, they would find, from its earliest period to the present day, that all denominations were alike when political power was placed in their hands. Presbyterians, Catholics, Episcopalians, Baptists, down to the Mormons, all have been guilty of the greatest oppression and tyranny. One of the greatest curses inflicted on mankind has been by religious fanaticism, united with the power of political rule. While assailing General ROSECRANS because he belonged to the church whose pathway his assailants allege is red with the blood of martyrs, why didn't his enemies tell at the same time that Protestantism had sent ROGER WILLIAMS, the first minister and Governor of Rhode Island, a fugitive for months into the howling wilderness? Who threw the immortal JOHN BUNYAN into Bedford jail, and kept him there for twelve long years? Protestants. We abhor religious bigotry, in all its forms, as much as we do political despotism. Intolerance and persecution has never yet eradicated heresy. Look, for illustration, to the condition of ill-fated Ireland. While these religious bigots are talking about the religion of ROSECRANS, and assailing his Church on account of the cruelties and murders which blacked its career in former ages, let them at the same time consider that system of persecution which Protestant England inflicted upon that unhappy country, commencing with the treaty of Limerick, and lasting in many of its features for more than a century—a system which Mr. BURKE felicitously declared was "as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment and degradation of a people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man." An Irish Catholic could not hold any office, civil or military. He could not vote at elections, or serve on juries. He could not teach school without subjecting himself to criminal prosecution. He could not be a barrister or physician. A Protestant could not marry a Catholic, and any priest of the Catholic Church who celebrated such a marriage was hanged as a felon. An Irish Catholic could not be guardian of the property of his own or other children. He could not own a horse worth twenty pounds. Any son of a Catholic who turned Protestant was entitled, at the father's death, to the whole estate—it became a vested right, and the father could not sell or will it away, or charge it with debt. Any Catholic wife turning Protestant, was entitled to immediate and excessive jointure out of her husband's estate. And now, what was the result of all this? The very reverse of what was intended. Ireland, instead of being simply a nation of Catholics, became a nation of heroes. She was the prolific mother of martyrs for conscience' sake. Protestantism declined—Catholicism grew. In 1732 the proportion of Catholics to Protestants was about two to one; in 1820 it was more than four to one. History does not inform us that a single Catholic wife was apostatised from the religion of her husband; that a single Catholic father abjured the creed of his family, or a single Catholic son abandoned the faith of his ancestors. To speak in the language of metaphor, but yet of historic truth, Protestantism, though sustained by the whole power of the British Nation, and visited by the dews of Government patronage, dropped its leaves, withered and struggled on through a sickly and stunted existence, while Catholicism, watered with the blood of its children, and shaken by the storms of persecution, struck deep its roots and spread wide its branches in rank and unnatural luxuriance. And so it will ever be. There is no principle of human nature which is stronger than that which impels a man to adhere to a suffering, struggling cause. The inclination is instinctive to sympathize with the persecuted and rescue the oppressed. The same thing may be said of political despotism. The persecutions inflicted by the Radicals on the Southern people have not caused a single man to change his faith. Their wrongs and outrages only made them cling with more tenacity to their suffering cause. There is no hate and disloyalty in Tennessee now, because the disfranchised people begin to feel an interest in a government that has ceased to oppress them and promises to give them the same rights which have been vouchsafed unto the negro. Had a wise and generous magnanimity characterized the Northern people at the termination of the war, the country would long since have been at peace, and the only recollection of the war would be in recounting the splendid valor and the historic greatness, not only in the ranks of the vanquished, but among the legions that trampled them down.

THE Southern people almost unanimously, are concurring in the opinion that in times like the present old party names should be dropped. The love of Democracy is deeply engraved into every ligament and fiber of our body; but believing we can do more good against the enemies of peace by fighting under another banner for the present, we are willing to be called by any name. This policy has been adopted by every Democratic paper in Virginia. Every Democratic paper and speaker in Mississippi, in less than one month from to-day, will sink the name of Democracy and unite upon a platform that will command the support of the patriots of all parties with a desire to secure peace and Universal Suffrage. The course which the Democracy of the Southern States have been compelled to pursue is most cordially approved by many of our friends in the Northern States. The editor of the Boston *Post*, a man whose Democracy has been tried with fire, and came out pure gold, in commending the policy of the Southern Democracy, says:

> Many men and measures sanctioned by the Conservative movement at the South are opposed to Democratic sentiment, yet Democrats are willing to forego all minor considerations and unite with liberal Republicans to give *them* the victory, for the great, patriotic object of breaking the shackles of military despotism, emancipating white men as well as black from the reign of demagogues, and presenting an opportunity for popular will to direct public affairs. This is the motive which influences Democracy to aid the Conservative section of the Republican party to gain victories. They surrender their own candidates, and are willing to adjourn their exclusive party organization for the purpose of obtaining a clear field for a fair contest when the full and honest expression of the majority shall be the governing influence. To obtain this opportunity Democrats encourage Conservatives in their battle against the proscriptive spirit of Radicalism; in the Conservative success of that battle Democracy claims no party triumph—it admits the predominance of Republicanism, but rejoices in it as an important step toward that position from which the mass of the people can see as their judgment shall dictate, unawed by the bayonet and unshackled by test-oaths and disfranchisement. When this is achieved, then the Southern Democracy can take the field as a distinct party, and ask no favor but such as reason, soundness of political principle, justifiable purpose and fair exertion shall accord. Then all parties can meet on equal ground, and acquiescence in the result will be an obligation which every good citizen owes to the voice of the majority. To claim such an election as that in Virginia as a Democratic party victory, is not only unjustifiable but a positive obstacle to the accomplishment of an opportunity to obtain such a victory.

These are words of truth and soberness—the sentiments of a philosopher and statesman, who has the courage to brave popular clamor in the North for the benefit of the South. This same policy which prompted the Democracy of Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas, to ignore old party prejudices, has taken root in Arkansas. The Little Rock *Gazette* has flung to the breeze the banner of Universal Suffrage, and says:

> As to a change of party name, we have endeavored to illustrate that, by showing that allied forces have fought time out of mind in co-operation for the same end, without danger of the destruction of their respective armies. When it is so plain to us that a great and desirable end, the termination of the robbery and murder of our people, can only be secured by such co-operation, what true patriot and Democrat, for the words are synonymous, can hesitate? We will move upon their works by a concerted plan, under the joint leadership of the respective forces, and divide the booty, as will become patriots and friends of a victorious campaign. [illegible] the well-known [illegible] of ancient [illegible], reluctant to give up their superannuated authority.

"Drowning men catch at straws;" and since the Southern people are in "a sea of trouble," they are willing to hoist a haven of safety, even if they have to ride in a rotten scow. Every expedient resorted to for the last four years has been failures and blunders, and it is surely about time that we were looking to other remedies, just such policy as has triumphed in Tennessee and Virginia, and which promises to be equally successful in Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas. Having no abstractions to contend for any longer, let us work for practical ends and consult the material interests of the State. In Georgia we see a growing determination on the part of the Conservative men of all parties to form themselves into a bulwark to stay the tide of fanaticism. Old party lines and old party hacks in that State are giving way. The Savannah *Republican*, in an able article, maintains that wise men deal with facts and circumstances as they *exist*, and not as they would have them to be. "A principle is sometimes suspended (not yielded) for the attainment of a great public good, and especially is this justifiable when it can be attained in no other way. What is the practical condition of the South at the present day, and what the practical mode of bringing her from darkness into light, and the whole country along with her? These are the gravest questions of the day, and the people of the South must answer them. No Southern man can approve of the plan by which peace may be secured, and the sacrifices and humiliation required; but what is to be done? We have fought for four years, and been defeated in every battle. It is established by the *power* of the nation, no matter in whom that power may temporarily reside. The Democratic party have struggled against it in vain, coming out discomfitted from every battle. It is a great evil and a wrong—we know and feel it to be so—but it is evident that it is not to be ended by *party warfare*. The party that put it there has the power, and you cannot remove it by fighting that party, especially under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The North will sustain their own work. They consider the present *status* as a great moral victory. They regard it as the "legitimate fruits" of a long and terrible war, that cost them billions of treasure and a half million of lives, and therefore they will not give it up, or even reason coolly or sensibly about it in the present humor of the public mind. As long as you fight it with party, its existence will be perpetuated. Being opposed to reason, and right and sound policy, it must eventually come to naught; but it is one of those evils that is to be cured, not by party, but by the country—the second, sober-thought of good men of all parties must do the work. As God liveth, the truth will finally prevail; and in this case the end is to be reached on the principle announced by General GRANT in his inaugural address: the surest way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it strictly. Great evils have a curative power within themselves. Thus it is that Southern men, with every conviction of their mind and every impulse of their natures on the side of their beloved South, have consented to fight no longer against a state of things that is inevitable, but to bow their heads and let the storm pass over them, with the firm assurance that it will leave a purer atmosphere in its wake. These unreasonable and unnatural conditions have been forced upon them against their will, and in defiance of their earnest protest; but having put themselves right on the record they, consent to lend a helping hand to work out the accursed thing to its inevitable failure. Its fruits will disgust the whole country, and none more so than the very people who planted, watered and nurtured the tree. In forming the peculiar union, they have been sagacious enough to ally themselves with men who at least are willing to strike all shackles from their limbs and leave them to act as freemen. We have no hesitation in approving the movement as one founded in true wisdom and full of promise to the whole country."

THE New York *Herald*, which, ever since the nomination of General GRANT for the Presidency, has been notorious for its toadyism to that official, seems to be letting down very much in this respect. It says, with regard to political affairs in Mississippi:

> Dent is called Grant's brother-in-law; but the truth is that, so far as politics go, it is Grant that is the brother-in-law. Dent is the true man, and certainly understands the position of parties in Mississippi and the needs of the crisis much better than his relative, the President. His letter to Grant put the President's support of the extreme Radicals in a clear light as a mischievous step. His classification of the present political elements in the State indicate that the people there are rallied not against those who fought against the Union, nor against men of Northern birth nor against Republicans, but solely against men who urge a proscriptive policy in reconstruction, and it ought to be considered a great error that Grant has taken the Wendell Phillips side in this difference.

THERE is much affectation amongst the most pretentious of the colored people. They are horrified at the name "Negro." There could be nothing more absurd. "Negro" is as much the proper name of the inhabitant of Central Africa as "Irishman" is that of a citizen of Ireland, or "German" that of the man of Germany. It is historical and classical, and is not disagreeable in sound. The vulgar word "nigger," of course, is objectionable; but the name of "negro" is one which, by consent of black and white, should be adopted as the truest and most convenient phrase by which to describe the blacks.

UNDER the beautiful system (?) of taxation in Mississippi, three plantations in Warren county, comprising upward of 13,000 acres, with palatial residences, steam gins, etc., pay an aggregate tax of $489 56, while an apothecary shop in Vicksburg pays $501 85, a livery stable $671 08, a butcher $342 75, a clerk with no property $33, and a colored drayman with a dray and two mules $33 82. A comparison of different classes of tax-payers and taxable property in other States would probably show equally equitable proportions.

The citizens of Jersey City and a great part of Hudson county, New York, have had under consideration, for some time past, an act by the Legislature "to consolidate and make into one city, to be called Jersey City, Hudson City, Hoboken, Bergen, the town of Union and the townships of North Bergen, West Hoboken, Greenville, Bayonne and Weehawken, and part of the township of Kearney." This act is not to take effect without the consent of a majority of the citizens in the cities and towns affected by it, and a vote on the question will be taken on the [illegible] of March next.

Jere Gilmer, formerly publisher of the Meridian, Mississippi *Gazette*, died recently in Alabama.

Tennessee News.

It is estimated that the blackberry crop of Tennessee, if properly harvested, would make 100,000 barrels of wine, worth about eight millions of dollars.

Pedin Bonner, Elder Richards and Aaron Higginbotham, three old citizens of McMinnville, died recently.

A. D. Collins has been appointed receiver of the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad.

The crops in Obion county are excellent.

Union City is afflicted with twelve lawyers and sixteen doctors.

A great deal of immigration is finding its way to White, Warren and Cumberland counties. A Mr. G. A. Fish, of Havana, Huron county, Ohio, besides purchasing a farm of 1150 acres in White county in the Cumberland mountains, has also purchased a tract of from 20,000 to 30,000 acres, which he has divided into farms. He is now in the North to circulate among his friends a knowledge of the purchase.

Captain Ben Egan, of Edgington, was sun-struck the other day.

Drought is very bad in Middle Tennessee.

A few days ago the road men on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, in passing through a long tunnel, near Cowan, stumbled over a bundle lying near the track, which, upon opening, was found to contain a female child about a week old. A string was tied to the bundle, by which it had been lowered from the window of a passing train. The head of the child was badly bruised. It was given to a physician at Cowan, who expects to raise it as his own.

Nashville is without a pound of ice, and the mercury is up in the nineties.

John Stacker, an old citizen of Middle Tennessee, died at Clarksville last Sunday.

At Brentwood, on Tuesday evening, two negroes were engaged in blasting out a well. One of them accidentally fell in, and the other went down and attempted to rescue him. Both died from inhaling poisonous gases.

The Gallatin *Examiner* thinks Bailie Peyton the right man for United States Senator, and is strong against Mr. Johnson.

A rattlesnake, measuring five feet in length and fourteen inches in circumference, was killed at South Tunnel last week. It had twenty-three rattles.

A peddler named Philip T. Gorms, of Grainger county, well known throughout portions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, met with a sudden and awful death last Tuesday. The Knoxville *Press and Herald* says that Gorms was an excitable man, much given to drink, and when drunk and otherwise irritated, uttered the most horrible profanity. On the day mentioned, he was driving his peddler's cart along a miserable road in Wautauga county. His team became stalled in a mudhole. After a time spent in the fruitless endeavor to clear his team he became irritable, and finally worked himself into a frenzy, beating his horses and swearing frightfully. While in the midst of his blasphemy he was suddenly stricken dead.

According to the Union City *Herald* it is generally believed that the Elizabethtown railroad will "strike a bee line" from Tennessee river, via Mayfield, Kentucky, to Union City, there to meet the Mississippi River railroad.

James Russ, editor, and R. W. Cowan, both old citizens of Shelbyville, died in that place on last Tuesday.

Fentress county has sent its official returns, which give Senter 200, and Stokes 144; Senter's majority, 56. The returns come in slowly from some counties. The following have not been heard from at the Capitol: Anderson, Blount, Cumberland, Grundy, Jackson, Maury, Putnam and Sevier.

Mr. W. R. Hudson, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Madison county, committed suicide by hanging himself, last Wednesday morning. Mr. Hudson was in his eighty-second year, has lived about eight miles north of Jackson for many years, and had many warm friends. No assignable cause has been given for the committal of the rash deed, except old age, with its consequent weakness of body and mind.

Mississippi News.

Eight frame houses were destroyed by fire at Vicksburg on the 18th. Loss, ten thousand dollars.

Dr. Latham killed Albert Green at Mississippi City recently.

The citizens of Corinth are organizing a manufacturing company upon the co-operation plan, the capital stock to be five hundred thousand dollars.

A joint stock manufacturing company is to be established at Crystal Springs, with one hundred thousand dollars stock capital.

It is said the Mississippi and Tennessee and Central railroad will soon commence the erection of a magnificent union depot at Grenada, that will be the best in the State.

The Mississippi Press Convention will meet at Canton on September 7th.

A barbecue came off at Cold Water Bridge on Wednesday, which was attended by 1500 persons. Hon. Thos. Hudson was the orator. An Industrial Association was formed, with Jas. W. Faut as President.

Mr. E. G. Kimbrough has resigned the office of Surveyor of Marshall county. His resignation was accepted by Gen. Ames on the 11th of August.

Barbecues are all the rage in Marshall county.

Sam Huie and B. Millian, arrested at Collierville, by the sheriff of Marshall county, for arson, robbery, etc., have been admitted to bail.

The Holly Springs *Reporter* is opposed to the proposed anti-Radical combination in Mississippi.

The Jackson *Clarion* says: "The man who advocates the nomination of a straight-out Democratic ticket for the coming canvass is practically helping to keep Ames in supreme authority over our people until the next Presidential election; and is thus aiding to keep the question of reconstruction open to be used in that struggle, as it was in the last, in the interest of the extreme Radical party.

The Grenada *Sentinel* learns that Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, designs visiting this State at an early date to address the people upon the political topics of the day.

Yazoo City is going ahead in improvements, and wants railroad connection with Memphis. Except rust here and there, the crops of that section are doing well.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Heat—National Labor Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—The heat is intense, and the thermometer 102 in the shade.

The National Labor Congress reassembled at nine a.m. A motion that the next Congress be held at Louisville on the 17th of August, 1870, was tabled. A resolution was adopted for a contribution of $5 each by the members of the labor organization to defray expenses.

An election of officers was then held. R. Trevelyck was chosen President; A. F. C. Ives 1st Vice President; M. Krugher 2d Vice President.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, August 21.—Advices from Manzanas state that the Captain General had reviewed the troops in that city. They expressed a willingness to go into active service.

The rebels, four thousand strong, in the jurisdiction of Colon, have been committing depredations. They have burnt several estates.

Colonel Benignda, who left Puerto Padre with a regiment numbering eight hundred, escorting a convoy to Las Tunas, encountered the rebels twice. Severe fights ensued, but the result is unknown.

[illegible] Las Tunas.

[illegible] from Mississippi.

A. J. [illegible], who was confined for six months in Puerto Principe, was released at the intercession of Consul-General Plumb, and left for New York on the steamer Missouri.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

HELENA.

The Legal Tender Afloat—In Limbo for Larceny—The Weather and the Crops—State of the River—A Memphis Baker Drowned—Wharfboat Interests Consolidated—The Great Republic.

[Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

HELENA, August 21.—The steamer Legal Tender got off the bar at Island 62, and proceeded on her way this forenoon. The Great Republic passed down at 3:15 p.m., all right.

Charles Rogers, alias Allen Williams, was committed to jail yesterday, on a charge of larceny.

Slight rain yesterday. Weather excessively hot; cotton planters complain of serious injury to the crops by the shedding of squares. The drought is also complained of. The river is twenty-nine feet below high water mark and falling rapidly.

Martin Gullen, of Memphis, a baker by trade, fell off the wharf boat while in a state of intoxication and was drowned; he came to Helena on the Cheek last Saturday, and was working for Mr. Glass, confectioner, and had just been paid off when the fatal accident occurred. His body has not yet been found.

The wharf boats here have been consolidated.

ST. LOUIS.

Another "Mill" on the Tapis—The "Fancy" in Clover—Chinese Immigrants—Wormold Spoiling for a Fight.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—Two more deaths from sunstroke occurred to-day.

Articles of agreement were signed to-day by Jim Coyne and Patsey Reardon, for a fight at one hundred and forty-two pounds weight, for $500 aside, to take place on the 24th of November, in Kentucky, within fifty miles of Cincinnati. If either party should weigh more than is stipulated, he forfeits the money. No arrangement has been made for another fight between Allen and Gallagher.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—Tom Allen has accepted the proposition of Gallagher to add one thousand dollars to the stakes of the late match, and fight the battle over again. He names the place within fifty miles of Cincinnati, and the time seven to ten hours. A meeting is to be held this afternoon to sign articles, if Gallagher agrees to the above.

A dispatch from St. Joseph mentions the reception of a letter there from California, saying that 500 Chinese will shortly be sent to St. Joseph, from whence they will be distributed to various points. An agency is to be established at St. Joseph, and another at Springfield, Mo.

It is stated that Tom Allen has received a letter from Joe Wormald, expressing a desire to make a match with O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, for $5000 a side.

NEW YORK.

Dissension Among the Democracy—Delano's Taxation of Capital Sustained—Hot Weather.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The Williams vs. Tweed Democratic Association have resolved to invite Mr. Belmont to resign the Chairmanship of the Democratic Committee. Judge James delivered an opinion yesterday sustaining the Federal Government in the case of one hundred and thirty brokers, residing in Brooklyn, as regards the payment of tax on capital.

FOREIGN.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, August 21.—The mail steamer from Rio Janiero has arrived, bringing dates to the 28th of July. Lopez was at Ascension. He had plenty of provisions, but was short of arms and ammunition and other war material. The allied army had captured Villa Rica and were preparing to storm Ascension.

Barriero was likely to become President of Ascension.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 21.—Reported order for an iron-clad to proceed to Cuba on account of the detention of British vessels by the Cuban authorities, has been countermanded.

The crop accounts from all parts of England, except wheat, are reported good as the average.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 21.—The *La France* of to-day says Cuba is lost to Spain, and the wisest thing Spain can do is to take advantage of the present situation.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 21.—Notwithstanding stories of invasion and insurrection, it is now believed the Carlist movement is ended.

FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., August 21.—At a meeting of manufacturers last night, it was determined to run all factories but three days in the week. At present this puts over 500,000 spindles on half time.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THWEATT—The friends and acquaintances of Major N. T. Green and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Thomas Thweatt, from their residence, No. 85 Madison street, this (Sunday) morning, at 8½ o'clock. Service by Rev. Mr. Hines.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

Regular Trade Sale of

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Morning, August 24, 1869,

AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.,

Bleached and Brown Domestics, Osnaburgs, Checks, Kerseys, Jeans, Flannels, Prints, Cassimeres, Dress Goods, Notions, Clothing.

Also a consignment of Hardware.

Terms, cash. GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL, Wholesale Auctioneers,
aug20 Corner Second and Adams streets.

OFFICIAL.

Public Schools.

OFFICE SUP'T BOARD OF EDUCATION, August 21, 1869.

THE City Schools, both white and colored, will open on the first Monday (6th) of September next. I will attend at my office, No. 16 North-Court street, in Odd Fellows' Hall, on and after Tuesday, the 24th inst., until the schools open, to issue Tickets of Admission to the white schools. The hours of attendance at said office will be from 8 o'clock a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m., and from 3 o'clock p.m. to 5 o'clock p.m. Non-residents of the city can send their children to the City Schools on payment of moderate tuition fees at the time of admission.
aug22 J. T. LEACH, Sup't.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.

MY tract of land, lying in the northern part of Marshall county, Mississippi, containing

622 Acres.

[illegible] For terms, apply [illegible] living on the place, or to me. JAMES [illegible]
aug20 Holly Springs, Mississippi.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.

A CINCINNATI Type Revolving Cylinder Press, [illegible] in good running order, but little worn. [illegible] Address JNO. B. BOYD,
aug21 [illegible] West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

MAPS.

MAPS OF SHELBY COUNTY.

A NEW MAP of Shelby county, showing all the roads, streams, tracts of land, with names of owners, and civil districts, for sale at the principal bookstores in the city, or by either of the undersigned. J. H. HUMPHREYS,
aug15 CHASE & SMITH.

New Advertisements.

PERSONAL.

HOW ARE YOU?

Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters. Its body is pure Bourbon Whisky. It cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of indigestion. It gives immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It is prescribed by the ablest physicians. It is used by the ministry. It should be kept in every household.

BETTER,

Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash is a rare combination, such as the world has never before known. It is an unfailing and rapid cure for Scrofula in all its forms, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Pimples on the Face, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, White Swelling, Constitutional Syphilis, and Ulcers of every kind. For the rapid and permanent cure of these diseases this medicine stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case.

THANK YOU,

Edward Wilder's Compound extract of Wild Cherry cures Coughs, Colds, and Catarrh of every description. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthisic, it gives immediate comfort and relief. In Consumption, Difficulty of Breathing, or Cough, this medicine has no equal, and has never been known to fail to give instant relief, followed by certain and permanent cure.

SINCE TAKING

Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic cures and eradicates from the system Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and every type and variety of malarial fever or affection. The blood becoming thin and porous produce these diseases. This medicine contains iron to thicken and bring up the blood, and hence eradicate the disease entirely from the system, which no other medicine now made does.

Edward Wilder's

Edward Wilder's Mother's Worm Syrup should be used in all cases of Worms. It is perfectly harmless in its nature. It is a pure syrup that children will readily eat. It is never failing in its effect, and will relieve your little ones of worms at once, and without the aid of any other medicine.

Unrivaled Medicines.

Edward Wilder's Family Pills cures Constipation or Sluggish Bowels. In those conditions of the alimentary canal they are guaranteed to be infallible as a purgative. In all Fevers and Inflammatory diseases they cannot be excelled, and should always be used in connection with Edward Wilder's other medicines.

Edward Wilder & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Get Edward Wilder's Free Almanac for 1870.

For sale in Memphis by

G. G. Ward & Bro.,
W. N. Wilkerson & Co.,
G. W. Jones & Co.

Also, all Druggists. aug22d&w

New Advertisements.

INSURANCE.

GLOBE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, July 1st, 1869, over

$2,000,000.

Reasons for Insuring in this Company:

IN addition to the security offered by all Life Insurance Companies, the policies of the GLOBE ARE INDORSED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK, which makes the policy equal to a NATIONAL BANK NOTE, or UNITED STATES BOND.

Its policies are all non-forfeiting, the President of this Company being the author of the non-forfeiting system.

Its policies are the most liberal issued by any company in the United States. Death by DUELLING, SUICIDE OR WAR does not vitiate the policy, as is the case in most other companies. In such cases the full amount of premiums paid are returned to the beneficiary.

Parties can travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.

Annual dividends on the Contribution Plan.

Statement of the Condition of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st day of July, 1869,

Made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State:

The name of the Company is the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in the city of New York.

The amount of the Capital Stock is paid up, and is ... $100,000 00

ASSETS:

Cash on hand and deposited in bank ... [illegible]

BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

Par value.		Market value.
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 5s, 1867	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]
[illegible]	Brooklyn c'ty b'ds	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. county stock	[illegible]
[illegible]	Astoria bonds	[illegible]
[illegible]	Virginia 6s bonds	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]

Loans on Bond and Mortgage being first lien on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned ... [illegible]
Debt otherwise secured Loans on Stock Bonds ... [illegible]
Debt for Premiums, Agents accounts ... [illegible]
Deferred Premiums ... [illegible]
All other securities ... [illegible]
[illegible]

LIABILITIES:

Amount of Dividends to Policy Holders ... [illegible]
Losses adjusted and due ... none
Losses adjusted and not due, and unadjusted and in suspense waiting further proof ... [illegible]
All other claims against the Company estimated ... [illegible]
Total liabilities exclusive of Capital Stock and reinsurance fund ... [illegible]
Greatest amount insured on any one risk ... [illegible]

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, } ss.

Pliny Freeman, President, and Henry C. Freeman, Secretary, of the aforesaid Company, being duly and severally sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company on the day named, to the best of their knowledge and belief.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me,
THE. SADLER,
Commissioner for Tennessee in New York.

Know all men by these presents, that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York do hereby authorize any of its Agents that said Company has, or may hereafter appoint, in the State of Tennessee, for and in behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, either mesne or final, in any action or proceeding against said Company, in any of the courts of said State of Tennessee, and it is hereby admitted and agreed that such service of process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, the same as if served upon said Company, according to the laws and practice of said State, or of any other State, and all claim or right of error by the manner of such service is hereby waived and relinquished.

Witness our hand and the seal of said Company.
L.S.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, July 1, 1869. }

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that H. T. Tomlinson & Co., Managers of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.
G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

M. S. JUDAH. H. T. TOMLINSON.

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO., Managers

Southwestern Department,

COMPRISING

Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Office No. 17, Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE.
aug21

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

J. M. PATRICK. M. M. PATRICK.

J. M. PATRICK & CO., Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, . . . TENNESSEE.

WE respectfully return our sincere thanks to our friends and patrons for past favors, and again solicit their business and influence the incoming season.

Bagging, Ties or Rope furnished customers, and liberal cash advances made on consignments of cotton or other produce sent to us for sale. Careful attention given to filling orders for any description of merchandise.
August 20, 1869. J. M. PATRICK & CO. aug21

FLOUR.

Mauntel, Buite & Co.,

Flour and Commission Merchants

No. 112 and 114 South Main Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

SOLE Agents for the following well-known brands of Flour, which we sell at the lowest market rates:

Patters, Rolla Steam, Masconiah Steam, Griffites, Highland Beauty, Saint Clair, Cantine, Campbell, Love & Co. Southern Star, Marsh & Hall, Highland City, Centerville Star, St. Charles, Premium, Western Star, Shoal Creek, Urbana, Centerville, Etc.
aug18

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

F. G. TERRY. WM. B. MITCHELL.

TERRY & MITCHELL,

EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

No. 329 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY, and [illegible] aug17

SCHOOLS.

Miss E. Rudisill

WILL reopen her school for girls and small boys, at her residence, No. 41 Exchange street, on Monday, September 6th. [illegible] aug11

Delacove Institute,

BEVERLY, N. J.,

A LEADING SCHOOL for young ladies; [illegible]
For prospectus, address the Principal,
aug18 Miss RACHELLE G. HUNT.

"GABBERT ACADEMY."

No. 124 VANCE STREET.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will open on the

First Day of September next,

Under the supervision of Miss E. LOUISE BEACH and her sister, Miss MARY BEACH. The favor of its patrons which this Institute has so liberally enjoyed, and the popularity of the ladies now assuming the position of Principals, bespeak for it a most successful fall term. Unremitting attention will be given to the solid progress of the pupils, and nothing spared to secure for them all the accomplishments, as well as the necessities, of a thorough education.
J. E. MERRIMAN,
aug18 President Board Trustees.

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

Corner of Poplar and Alabama,

MRS. MARY E. POPE, Principal, will open for boarding and day scholars the first Monday in September. No boys over ten will be received. No pupils taken by the month. aug18

PROFESSIONAL.

J. E. R. RAY. JNO. W. SMITH.

RAY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office—No. 33 Union Street,

MEMPHIS, . . . TENNESSEE.
aug1

HENRY B. FOLK, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Brownsville, Tenn.

PROMPT attention paid to collections on notes, book accounts, etc., in Haywood, Lauderdale, Madison and adjoining counties in West Tennessee.
Refers to Judge Henry G. Smith, Memphis, Tennessee. aug1

AMUSEMENTS.

"WILLETT'S"

No. 37 Adams Street,

Billiard and Bowling Rooms.

THE most elegant and complete establishment of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. The Tables and Alleys are new, and of the most approved pattern and make. Elegant private parlors for gentlemen. The Wines and Liquors are of the best quality.
ja31 J. H. WILLETT & Co.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

D. H. TOWNSEND, COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

No. 256 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE.

Bagging, Rope and and Ties furnished Customers. aug18

R. EDWARDS CLARKE. THADDEUS S. ELY. WILSON G. HARVEY.

CLARKE, ELY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 302 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS : : : : TENNESSEE

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Ties, etc., which we will always sell at lowest market rates. All consignments by river insured unless otherwise instructed.

We solicit consignments of cotton, to the sale of which we devote special attention. aug17

TAYLOR & BROTHER, Commission Merchants,

No. 45 WALNUT STREET,

CINCINNATI : : : OHIO

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR

Anchor Cotton Mills, Pittsburg, Pa.
Eagle Cotton Mills, Pittsburg, Pa.
Auburn Cotton Mills, Auburn, N. Y.
Zanesville Cotton Mills, Zanesville, O.
Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.
Albertom Mills, Alberton, Md.
Delaware Manuf'g Co., Delaware, O.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings in great variety; "Kentucky" and "Alberton" Osnaburgs; Cotton, Duck and Twills for Awnings and steamboat Covers; Awning Stripes; Braided and Chandler's Wick; Cotton Yarns and Batting.

"Delaware Flax Bagging."

Sales by the package only. Correspondence invited. aug17

MACHINERY.

TO all who want reliable and cheap Steam Engines and Saw Mills we offer the following list for cash:

One Six-Horse Power Portable, complete...	$ 800
" Eight " " "	950
" Ten " " "	1050
" Twelve " " "	1300
" Fourt'n " " "	1400
" Twenty-Horse Power and Large Saw Mill, complete, at St. Louis	2,700

F. P. CORBY & CO.,
No. 707 North Second Street,
aug19 St. Louis.

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are informed that we are now receiving

Full Lines

Staples of all sorts suited to their present and

Prospective Wants.

We are determined that

No Paying Merchant

Shall have cause to grumble at our prices.

Our stock will be kept much more full and complete than any heretofore. We shall aim to keep a live concern, and solicit only the trade of

The Live Merchants

Of the country.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
300 Main Street, Next Door
jy10 North of Peabody Hotel.

SKIRTS.

I OFFER the trade 200 dozen Memphis made Skirts, late styles, at prices beyond competition. Ladies find the latest style only in this Manufactory, 180½ Main street, near Washington. aug11

MILLS.

R. PANTS. S. PARKER. S. WORKMAN.

PANTS, PARKER & CO.,

BLUFF CITY MILLS,

197 Poplar Street,

MEMPHIS, . . . TENNESSEE.

Flour, Ship Stuff, Bran, Middlings and Corn Meal for Sale.

Highest Market Price paid for Wheat.

HARDWARE, ETC.

Edward M. Everitt & Co.,

22 UNION STREET,

MEMPHIS, . . . TENNESSEE.

AGENTS FOR

[illegible] Cotton Gin and [illegible]
[illegible] Bolting and Grinding [illegible]
[illegible] Corn Sheller.
[illegible] Paints and Colors.
[illegible]
Samples and price lists of the above can be had at our office. aug11

DAILY AVALANCHE.

SUNDAY, ::::::: AUGUST 22, 1869.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

Religious Notices.

Services at Grace Church at half-past ten this morning, by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, and at five p.m. by Rev. Dr. White.

Preaching at the First Baptist Church, by the pastor, Rev. D. E. Burns, at ten and a half a.m. and eight p.m. to-day.

Services to-day at St. John's M. E. Church in the Law Court room, Greenlaw Building. Preaching at half-past ten a.m. by Rev. W. A. Pearne.

There will be divine services at the Church Home, Buntyn station, this afternoon at five o'clock. A special train leaves the depot at half-past four p.m.

The Rev. C. Russell, of Somerville, Tennessee, will preach at the Second Presbyterian Church, corner Main and Beale streets, this morning at half-past ten o'clock.

News in Brief.

Common expression—"Its hot."

A sporting letter—Billiard "Q."

Cutting remarks—"wise saws."

Sallad for bored people—lettuce alone.

Alphabetical admonition—a word to the y's.

A book of title pages—The Army and Navy list.

Rev. Drs. Mitchell and White will preach in Grace Church to-day.

The alleged mail robber was sent to the United States Commissioner.

The man who made a "flying visit" lost his wings and has to walk now.

Returning an hundred-fold—fowls, for every grain they give a peck.

The subjects to be treated in the First Baptist Church to-day are "Love of the Spirit" and "The Ministry of Angels."

The Colored Baptist Association of Tennessee are holding meetings at the First Baptist church, on Beale street.

It must be perfect happiness to the lovers that coo together in the park these evenings to know that their blood mingles in the same musquito.

The regular quarterly dividend of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company has been deposited at the First National Bank, and will be paid on demand.

Mrs. Dobbs, in court, to Mr. Dobbs, ditto, "what shall I say if these pesky lawyers ask my age?" Mr. Dobbs—"why tell 'em you ain't arrove at the years of discretion, of course."

After night-fall yesterday the Beale street cars were crowded with passengers up to midnight. More of the Poplar street cars were put on the route and still the accommodations were insufficient.

Seventeen municipal offenders were brought up before the Commissioner in the First District yesterday morning. Except two cases, they were simple and fancy drunks and disorders of a variegated character.

Sauerman, one of the police officers who were on guard at the prison gate on Friday, whilst the execution was in progress, is still in a feeble condition from the combined effects of the crushing he got, and a slight attack of sunstroke.

It will be observed that an eagle has been presented to the city, and as his eagleship is to have his headquarters in Court Square, and to be fed at the expense of the corporation, there is a good chance for the "scrip ring" to get out an injunction.

We observed a thermometer in a shaded window yesterday, showing the thermometer up to 102°. An illiterate man of color observed, when we told him how the mercury stood, "golly, dat's high wedder." Certainly the weather is going up. It is said the corn has already gone.

The two men who beat the Deanes, some time ago, were arraigned before Justice Millard yesterday. Vale, one of the accused, swore that Black, the other of them, was not present at the assault and battery. Black was therefore discharged and Vale fined ten dollars.

Hon. Thomas Leonard, Judge of the County Court, left via train yesterday afternoon on a trip to Missouri and Kentucky. The Judge has been busy at work for the past five years serving the county to the best of his ability, and deserves a little relaxation. He will return in time to open the September term of the County Court.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

See advertisement of Printing Press for sale by Jos. B. Boyd, Cincinnati, Ohio. A splendid bargain can be had.

INTERESTING LETTER.—We call the attention of our readers to the interesting letter of Clayton, from Nashville, on the front page, this morning.

BOARD WANTED.—A young lady desires board in a private family or boarding house. References given and required. Address "P.," AVALANCHE office.

WANTED—By a gentleman and lady, a small cottage house with two rooms and a kitchen, within ten or fifteen minutes walk of Court Square. Address "R. B. H.," AVALANCHE office. 6t

"The American Needle Gin" and "the Diamond Grinding and Hulling Mill," can be seen at work on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at the Overton Mills, South street, at 12 o'clock m.

EDWARD M. EVERITT & Co., Sole Agents,
2t 13 Union street, Memphis.

GENTLEMEN, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. Just received, another large lot of British half hose, at $4 50 per dozen; gents' linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen; puff bosom shirts, $2; gauze undershirts, $1 25.

M. KRAUS, & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

Charley Behn, one of the most thorough and accomplished job printers in the South, is now permanently located at 280 Main street, and is prepared to execute, in the highest style of the art, letter heads, bill heads, circulars, cards and every variety of plain and ornamental job printing. Give him a call.

We greet with pleasure the smiling face of our genial and festive friend, H. P. McLarty, who has just returned from an extended tour through Mississippi, in the interest of the great house of B. Lowenstein & Bro. Mac is a worthy representative of a first-class house, and we commend him and his house to the consideration of our patrons.

One of our most worthy institutions of learning is the Central High School of this city. Its board of instruction, consisting of five experienced and efficient teachers, its excellent location and comfortable buildings, will insure it success and permanency. The Principal, Dr. Larrabee, has not a superior among the educators of our country. Major May, teacher of modern languages, Professor Rhett, in the classical department, and Miss Hill (sister of the late Wm. K. Hill), who has charge of the primary department, our people hold in the highest esteem, both as individuals and teachers. Parents can confidently and safely commit the school training of their children to such persons. Session opens September 1st.

BENEFIT TO MISS LESLIE, OF THE VARIETIES.—The many friends of Miss Amelia Leslie, the talented and fascinating *premier danseuse* of the Varieties, have made arrangements to tender her a grand complimentary benefit on the evening of Friday next. Miss Leslie has for several months occupied the position of one of the leading *danseuses* of the Varieties, and by her exquisite performances in flings, hornpipes, fancy dancing and *pas seuls*, has rendered herself a general favorite with the habitues of the establishment. She is light, airy and graceful in her every movement, and never fails to secure most decided success. On the evening of her benefit, Miss Leslie will distribute a number of tickets to lucky ticket-holders, and each purchaser of a ticket will have a chance to win a prize. The bill for the evening will be rich, rare and varied.

THE CONFEDERATE PICNIC YESTERDAY.

Five Thousand Persons in Attendance.

The Fete a Magnificent Success.

The grand picnic under the auspices of the Confederate Soldiers' Relief and Historical Society, which came off yesterday at James' Park, was a most magnificent success, and one of the most enjoyable *fete champetre* that has ever been given in Memphis. Almost every citizen of Memphis felt that something should be done for the relief of the widows and the orphan children of those who had freely given their lives for a lost, but not dishonored cause, and therefore all were ready to contribute their dollar for the noble object the Society has in view. This desire was quickly observed when the committee went to work to distribute their tickets for sale. Those who had fought gallantly during the war, and had worn the "gray jacket" with honor, came nobly forward and volunteered to become agents for the sale of tickets; and for the past two weeks the placards of the Society, with the words "tickets for sale here," were to be seen in all the principal places of business in the city. Volunteers went to work and thoroughly canvassed the city, and disposed of a large number of tickets, so that it was fully estimated on Friday night that two thousand had been disposed of. In a financial point of view, a success was thus secured, and all honor is due to those who assisted in the noble work which is destined to give relief to those who are really in need of it.

Yesterday morning, at daybreak, there was every evidence that the day would be cool and pleasant, with a nice breeze blowing from the South, but as the day advanced the sun shone out most brilliantly, and the heat became very intense. The breeze gradually died away, and by two o'clock in the afternoon the mercury in the thermometer marked 98° in the shade, and the day was certainly one of the warmest of the season.

The intense heat did not seem to have the slightest effect on the more enthusiastic of the citizens, for by eleven o'clock in the forenoon there was a goodly sprinkling of ladies and gentlemen on the ground, and the Old Memphis Band, under the leadership of Professor Smith, which had been promenading the streets during the morning, arrived on the ground, and their services were soon called into requisition, and dancing commenced under the grateful shade of the greenwood trees. The Executive Committee had made excellent arrangements throughout. The circumference of the ring had been enlarged, additional seats erected, the music stand improved, the ground levelled and thoroughly sawdusted, and everything done to secure the comfort and pleasure of the dancers and the comfort of the on-lookers. Quadrille, Waltz, Schotische, Lancers and *contre* dances soon became the order of the day, and followed each other in rapid succession. From time to time the assemblage was augmented, and during the afternoon there was a perfect rush to the grounds, the Memphis and Charleston railroad trains, the street cars, omnibusses, hacks, carriages and buggies each furnishing their quota of visitors. A delightful breeze sprang up in the afternoon, which gave the disciples of Terpsichore an opportunity of pursuing their favorite amusement without the inconvenience and discomfort which generally attends the pursuit of dancing, even under the shade of the "greenwood tree," on a hot day.

By four o'clock in the afternoon there was a regular "gathering of the clans," and every grade and rank in the Confederate armies were represented, from the General who had nobly borne the "star" which he had won, to the private who carried his musket, whose heart, however, had beat as warmly as the proudest officer among them all for the cause of the South.

The fair daughters of Memphis were well represented on the occasion, and it was pleasing to observe that so many of our "brilliant and bonnie belles" were lending the pleasing light of their countenances where an effort was being made to relieve and bring joy to the hearts of their less favored sisters, who had lost their protectors while battling for the Southern cause. Bright were their smiles as they were led forth to the dance by some young warrior, and reminded one of Burns' celebrated couplet,

> "What signifies the life o' man
> If it wer'na for the lasses, O!"

And thus the dance went gaily on, all present enjoying themselves in the highest degree.

Perched on one tree in the center of the circle occupied by the dancers was a handsome young grey eagle, presented to the city yesterday by Mr. Charles Morris, of Pacific Place, Arkansas. His eagleship accompanied the band through the city in the morning, and looked down from his lofty perch in the park on the dancers during the day with the greatest equanimity. He has been christened "Pat Cleburne" by Alderman Durff, and his future home will be Court Square, where he is certain to form as great an attraction as the agile little squirrels.

The refreshment stands were all well patronized, but in the afternoon there was a decided "run" on the ice-cream and soda-water establishments, and for several hours they did a thriving trade.

ORATION BY COLONEL J. B. HEISKELL.

Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon; the announcement was made from the music stand that the orator of the day, Colonel Heiskell, would deliver an address appropriate to the occasion.

Colonel Heiskell, on coming to the front, was received with loud applause. He spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am deputed by the Historical and Relief Society, who have planned this splendid reunion of youth and beauty and social enjoyment, to greet their guests and bid you welcome—welcome to these broad shades, this lovely spot of earth, devoted for the day to joy and sport and social talk—sacred to the memories of the heroes and the braves of that Confederate cause to which each of us is bound by so many loving and bitter recollections, and by so many sad and tender ties.

Welcome to this meeting of friends, young and old—this sylvan scene, enlivened by the brilliant colors of gayest silks and flowers, that vie with nature's own perfection, bedecking beauty in that which nature, with infinite bounty, has exhausted herself to produce—forms of female comeliness so varied, yet each perfect in its kind, that none shall find its like, yet that each shall be more lovely to some beholder than any other. Oh! that I could bind in wreaths, and chaplets, and rich coronals the words and flowers of speech that would do justice to the fair dames and daughters of Memphis, and scatter them broadcast over this assemblage of loveliness and grace.

One of the objects of this meeting is charitable. What a happy thought to coin these smiles of beauty, these innocent sports of childhood, these love-passages of the youth, these tender looks, and coy, reluctant yielding to gentle touches of the hand that thrill the frame into alms and blessings for the poor of that loved cause which each of us will cherish while memory preserves her domain. Let us, then, welcome joy and happiness and gladness, for the pleasure of to-day may carry comfort and joy to many who do not share it with us now.

One object of our society is to preserve the records of the great struggle of heroic men for the right to govern themselves. History: the records of the past. These trees, beneath whose ample shades we meet to-day, what a history they could deliver if we could but find traced upon their leaves the photographs of all that they have witnessed. Generous and lavish of the present, the tree is the most selfish and narrow of historians. He carefully lays up the record of his own years, but beyond that he recks not whether DeSoto rested his head upon his giant bole, or what princes of dusky hue feasted beneath his shade, or what council fires sprung beside his trunk. Of bird or beast or creeping thing that sport amidst his branches, he preserves no trace. But let us be grateful for his shade, and that he does record the date when John Rice made his survey or old Anthony Bledsoe marked his beginning corner. The mighty stones are better historians than these; they tell us of the past, and stretch the figurative days of Moses beyond the small beginnings of recorded time, dating creation with a grandeur and sublimity which dwarfs man and his paltry six thousand years of time into a point, a speck, an atom. They tell us how the beasts of the field and the birds of the air grew and flourished and were blotted out before man was, and they reproduce the griffins and monsters and chimeras dire in the pterodactyls and saurians of the geologist. Shall nature and the stones record in imperishable hieroglyphics the existence of these soulless beings, and man fail to erect monuments to his dead heroes and statesmen and patriots? Egypt has erected pyramids to preserve the record of her times of greatness that Champollion might decipher them. Assyria is yielding up the long closed tombs of her history, and Rawlinson is reading there the stories of ages for which man has hitherto looked to the words of Moses as the only record. These record the works of kings and princes.

We revel in the glories of Greece and Rome, and in the vivid pages of Macaulay, the delightful books of Prescott, and the sonorous periods of Gibbon; we see pass before us the scenes of by-gone ages. No theme for history has ever yet been found which will task the powers of the mind more exactingly than that of the war of the South against the oppression and unjust aggression of the Northern States. All history will here find a parallel. The greatest battles of ancient or modern times, the greatest heroes of the world, the greatest warriors that ever set squadron in the field, the greatest patriots that Greece or Switzerland or Poland have held up for admiration, will find their peers in this land of the cotton and the magnolia; and on their history will dwell with wrapt attention the youths and beauties of an age which shall stand as far from us in the vista of existence as we stand now from the era of the Pyramids.

The ravage of the Palatinate and the savage cruelties of Turenne do not surpass the desolations of Sherman and his hosts of bummers. The most noble names of knight and paladin convey no idea of man more pure than Lee, the Marshals of Napoleon, no name for dash and glory more splendid than Jackson. Contrast these Christian soldiers with those who hurled their ranks against them, in savage warfare, regardful of man no more than of the brutes that perish—and who shall say that these pure and noble men are traitors, to be made odious, and that these other myrmidons of power, soldiers of ambition, are the good and the great? When Grant shall be remembered as the soldier who, with unlimited means, was able to crush his countrymen of one section, by sacrificing without stint, remorseless as a butcher, his countrymen of his own section, as the President least distinguished by ability, or any ennobling quality of head or heart, legend and story will perpetuate the virtues of a Stonewall and history will fall down and worship the God-like proportions of a Lee.

But the historian will dwell with more than loving-lingering on the feats and deeds of arms of the private soldier. Here the true glory of the war for constitutional liberty blazes forth. Here was to be found the highest chivalry, with the noblest self-denial—here deeds of greatest daring, with privations the most trying, where he that left his native rocks and hills, with 'nought behind but the loved ones at home, fought side by side with equal, if not superior ardor, to the representative of affluence and princely magnificence. The world will look to the future for the parallel of the great and glorious deeds of the rank and file of the four years war. Let us lay up industriously the material for history, recording, as the mighty stones' record, the traces of our heroic dead. Let us write their privations and their toils; their deeds in field, in camp, in prison. While the partial record-makers of the North lay up against us the terrors of Andersonville, let us show how, with no excuses of inadequate means or scarcity, the prisoners in Northern prisons of war were wantonly starved to the limit of human endurance. Of this, I am as near an eye-witness as a man can be, not to have seen. Five years since, this day, I was captured by a Federal party, and found myself in the following spring in Camp Chase, having spent a portion of the intermediate time at Nashville in daily converse with my friend, Wm. H. Moore, now of this city. At Camp Chase the prisoners were congratulating themselves on the end of a reign of privation and want, which had during the winter reduced them to the verge of starvation, and many a hearty wish I there heard uttered, as we met over a plentiful meal, for the keen and biting hunger which had in the preceding winter been felt as a curse. Captain English, of the *Appeal*, will well remember these scenes, and I believe his memory will record a portion of the bitter experiences of that unhappy time.

But let us return from the demesne of history to the present, with the pleasures of this enchanting scene. Now, for the first time since this lamentable war has closed, do I feel that there is a time to dance and to be merry. When the struggle of this Southern people for separate existence was afoot, and hope was buoyant that pluck and principle, and manly valor, and statesmanship, and devotion to the cause of constitutional liberty would touch at length the hearts of the nations, and bring us aid, it was not an improper time to dance. When the brave courted the smiles of the fair in hours stolen from rest, amid alarms of battle and daily toils, then might the dance go round. But when the desolations of death had fallen upon the land; when the noblest soldier and chevalier of the south was yielding his sword to him whose mighty word now sways the destiny of States; when the soldier, in tears of bitterness over the loss of his cause and of his country, laid down his arms at Appomattox and Greensboro, then a gloom settled on this Southern land. From that until a recent hour we have sorrowed as those who have no hope. When military commissions could murder Mrs. Surratt and Wirz, and condemn Milligan to imprisonment; when a Governor, with constitutional authority to sign a grant or seal a commission, usurped the power to murder and to kill by means of his militia, and our city was filled with refugees; when Virginia lay bound, bleeding and dismembered at the foot of power; when Tennessee was trodden under foot of a hideous specter, at whose bidding came hosts of myrmidons to violate the laws, their very existence a violation of the spirit of all law; when corruption reigned in all the offices of the State, and the taxes were multiplied beyond all precedent; when all hope of relief seemed far distant, it was a time for sadness. Mingling with these have been some sparks of life shining in the darkness. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that men could not be deprived of their privilege to preach or teach or practice law for crime by *ex post facto* law, and that trial by military commissions, in time of peace, were against the Constitution, showed that the judiciary was ready, as at all times, to stand by the law and the Constitution. Still military power stalks abroad and disregards these declarations of supreme judicial power, and the President, either wholly bad and determined to uphold tyranny by power, and wholly to subvert the institutions of the country, or, wholly in the hands of bad men, permits or commands these violations.

But we have at last a rift in the cloud, and man, ready to hope when he may—looking out for a ray, a gleam of hope—finds in the recent course of things in Virginia evidence that a people cannot be ruled by corruption, and oppression, and military power. Many days of sadness may be in store for us yet. It may be long before we see military satrapies abolished in these Southern States, but the time will come when constitutional liberty shall be re-established on a firmer basis than ever, and then the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

We must learn a lesson from the election that has just passed by. For once the whole people were aroused, and men who for years could not be induced to act, have taken hold, and the result is a bloodless revolution, by which in one day of [illegible] have been [illegible]. Let us [illegible] this lesson. Let us feel that the recovered privilege of sharing in the government is a sacred trust handed down to us, which we hold not for ourselves alone, but for our wives, our children, and our fellowmen; and that when we, through supineness and neglect or disgust, suffer others to usurp our privilege and abuse it, we are traitors to our trust and derelict in duty; that when we, by omission or by commission, place men in power, unfit to perform the offices confided to them, we deserve to be robbed, and fleeced, and oppressed, and we will be beyond a doubt. When every man shall feel that he owes as high a duty to himself and his country in the selection of officers as he would in the selection of his confidential clerks, to whom he would intrust his most cherished schemes, then we may hope that this country will prosper, and that we shall reach at last the restoration of a free government.

Why do I dwell for a moment on these topics before this brilliant host of dames and demoiselles, sparkling with smiles, bewitching with grace and dignity? Who knows how soon the politician may have to appeal to the approving smiles of a new class of electors, and a new set of political topics may take the place of these horrid, dull things I have briefly presented? How soon we may be called to account for our abuse of the chignon or the panier; and the first is, *inter nos*, the most abominable of all those attempts of womankind to make herself hideous—which, however, we are thankful, is not possible. But we know not how soon it may be that we will be denying these sentiments, with bitter asseverations that we were misunderstood.

We know not how soon honest gentlemen, whose friends will take no denial, but who are bound to serve their country, whether they will or not, may be questioned by committees upon their political faith in the beauty of a chignon, or the grace of a hump, or of a mincing gait; or he may be questioned whether he intends to introduce a resolution into the Legislature, if elected, that high heels are not prejudicial to the shapeliness of calves. Now, as these new topics of political debate may at any time be precipitated upon us, is it not entirely proper for me, now and before this assemblage of beauty and intelligence, and grace and loveliness, and youth and hilarity, to dwell for a moment with lingering fondness upon those serious topics which may so soon be lost among these higher issues of debate?

I have said there is a time to rejoice; let us rejoice in hope, but let all resolve that the efforts of neither man nor woman shall be spared until we have restored the conduct of our affairs to the hands of those who are honest and capable and unwearying—those who neither winter's cold nor summer's heat, nor any other imaginings, shall deter from the performance of the high duties set before them to perform. But above all; let them never cease to be vigilant and earnest until the sum total of constitutional liberty is restored; until in every State the right of self-government shall be replaced on a sound basis; until the military shall be subjected to the civil power; until new guarantees of freedom shall be established. If this involve perpetual vigilance, which is the price of liberty, let us in the memory of those who, for the sake of free government, left home and friends and ease and wealth, and still more, those who left no wealth but an affluence of love and affection lingering around the hearthstone of poverty—to endure toil, privation, sickness, starvation, nakedness, marches with bleeding feet and fainting limbs, wounds and weariness in hospital, and dismemberment and death in battle or on the skirmish line, or, worse than all, lingering in camp from disease and unwholesome food, or starvation in Yankee prisons. Let us, in the memory of these men, renew our purposes to restore the Government of our fathers—then will our cause be not lost.

> "They never fail who die
> In a great cause! The block may soak their gore;
> Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
> Be strung to city gates and castle walls;
> But still their spirit stalks abroad. Though years
> Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
> They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
> Which overpower all others, and conduct
> The world at last to freedom."

Colonel Heiskell was frequently applauded during the delivery of his oration, and retired amid loud cheers.

As the shades of evening began to gather round, and the "Old Sol," whose piercing rays had been felt by all, gradually sank behind the Arkansas shore, the people began to pour literally into the grounds. Every railroad train, street car and 'bus car was loaded, and James' Park presented a scene of animation seldom witnessed within its sylvan precincts, and during the day and evening there could not have been less than five thousand persons on the grounds.

After dark the park was brilliantly lighted up with Hitzfeld's patent portable gas, the refreshment stands of all kinds were liberally patronized, and mirth and jollity reigned triumphant. Dancing and other amusements were kept up till near midnight, when all left for their homes, declaring that the first Confederate picnic had been what it really deserved to be, a grand and magnificent success.

Suffice it to say, that the arrangements of the various committees and the indefatigable floor managers gave the most unbounded satisfaction to all who attended, so that every one, young and old, male and female, enjoyed themselves in the highest degree.

A Successful Enterprise.

The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is conducted on the most liberal principles. The features of it are very simple, commending themselves to the unqualified approval of every one who may give the smallest attention to the subject. The policies are non-forfeitable. It does away with all restrictions upon residence and travel, and exceptions as to the manner of death, which used to cover, in small print, the whole back of a policy issued by the older companies. When it is remembered that the risk of the association is the death of the assured, it is evident that, however great an interest a member has in establishing a claim against it, he has a still stronger interest the other way. "All that a man hath will he give for his life." Acting on this common-sense view, the Company believe that, on the average, a sane, healthy man, such as they insure, can take as good care of his own life as they could take for him. They resolved to trust their members in this respect, and not to concern themselves at all with the place of residence or the line of travel which they may select; and, since no man ever took his own life for mere money, they looked upon suicide itself as a disease, and accepted the risk of it as fully as that of accident or pestilence. The results have fully justified their views, as we are glad to learn, and the company have paid nearly half a million of dollars to the widows and orphans of deceased members, not only without disputing a claim, but without any reason to suppose that their losses have been increased by the liberality of their contracts. On the contrary, their expenses are diminished, by doing away with much useless machinery of permits and conditions.

The Globe has just removed from the corner of Broadway and Fulton street to the great marble store of Devlin, on the corner of Warren street, opposite the City Hall Park. Their business has grown during this short history of five years far beyond that of any other company of the same age ever known.

A WOODEN ITEM.—Mike Fitzgerald and Edward Black made a little bargain a day or two ago, by which the latter agreed to deliver a quantity of wood for a certain amount of money. Five dollars was given in advance; but the wood was not forthcoming. In fact, Ed. Black had no wood. The parties are making a suit of it before Justice Hilliard. It will be heard to-morrow.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Marriage licenses were issued to the following parties during the week ending August 21st, 1869: Bernhard Wellman and Miss Emelia Sauer; W. G. Reeves and Miss V. L. Townsend; D. C. Jones and Mattie E. Gober; Benjamin F. Wyant and Emily M. Morrison; David Parkinson and E. L. Choate; W. J. A. Bell and M. C. Giles.

Two Negroes Sentenced to Death in the Criminal Court Yesterday.

The Execution to Take Place on the Eighth of October.

Before Galvin and Moody, who suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Friday, were carried to their homes in the cemetery yesterday, two other malefactors were sentenced to death in the Criminal Court, and will be executed on the gallows in the jail-yard on the 8th of October next. Their names are Henry Woods and Lewis Givens, both colored, and both were found guilty of murder in the first degree, at the present term of the court, and recommended to mercy. Their victims were both negroes.

WOODS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Henry Woods was first brought up to receive sentence. He is a stout, able-bodied negro, apparently about twenty-four years of age. He is lame, and his right hand presents the appearance as if it had been injured by a gunshot wound.

Judge Hudson, addressing the prisoner, said: "Henry Woods, you have been found guilty of the murder of David Tucker, in the first degree, and the jury have recommended you to the mercy of the court, which is to say, that they were of opinion that there were mitigating circumstances in your case, but I cannot agree with them, after considering all the circumstances under which you perpetrated the murder. A motion was made for a new trial, which I am compelled to overrule, as I am of opinion that you are not entitled to a new trial. While I have full sympathy with you in the fearful position in which you at present stand, still it is the duty of the court to see that the laws are duly carried out and vindicated."

Judge Hudson then briefly recited the principal points of the evidence, and said that the defendant and deceased had met near the old fair ground, near the city, on the 1st of January last, and quarrelled about a watch which defendant had loaned to the brother of the deceased, and which he had broken. High words passed between them, and defendant drew a pistol, and while deceased was trying to disarm him he drew a knife and stabbed him to the heart. He could not see any mitigating circumstances in the case, and asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him.

The prisoner, Woods, rose and went into a long rambling statement to the effect that he had been in the city on the day the murder was committed with a colored man named Rogers, and had brought the pistol with him because he said he was afraid of the Ku-Klux. On their way home Tucker overtook them, and a quarrel sprung up, when Tucker asked him for a loan of his pistol. He took the pistol out of his pocket, and he and Tucker had a struggle for it, but he did not stab him, as he had not a knife in his pocket, and no one saw a knife in his hand.

His Honor said—The sentence of the court is that you, Henry Woods, be delivered to the Sheriff of Shelby county, who will place you in the jail of Shelby county, and there securely keep you until Friday, the 8th day of October next, when you will be taken, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and three p.m., by said Sheriff of Shelby county, to a gallows to be erected by the Sheriff within one and a half miles of the court-house of said county, and there to be suspended by the neck until you are dead. And may God have mercy on your soul.

Mr. Adams, counsel for the prisoner, gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The condemned criminal, who did not appear to realize his fearful position, was then given in charge of the Sheriff.

GIVENS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Lewis Givens, a bright, intelligent darkey, about forty years of age, was then brought up for sentence.

Judge Hudson, addressing the prisoner, said in substance, as follows: "Lewis Givens, you have been tried and found guilty in the first degree of the murder of one John Shaw, at Central Point, in this city, on the 29th of December last. For some time previous to the murder the deceased had been living in your house at that place, and a difficulty had taken place between you and deceased, and owing to that difficulty the deceased was in the habit of only going to your house at night to sleep. On the morning of the 29th of December the body of Shaw was found in an alley near your house with his head laid open, as if with an ax. From a statement made before the Coroner who held the inquest, and the fact that a young woman, named Mary Hays, who lived in your house, finding an ax covered with blood at the head of your bed, and from other evidence, the jury found you guilty of murder in the first degree, and recommended you to the mercy of the court. I have looked closely into the case and the evidence, and cannot observe any mitigating circumstances. Have you, therefore, anything to say before the sentence of the law is passed upon you?"

The prisoner, Givens, rose and began a story about the deceased and Mary Hays, which promised to be interminable. He accused the deceased with having seduced the girl Hays, and after she had borne a child to him wanted him (Givens) to turn her out of doors, which he refused to do. Several men took part with the girl and some of them wanted her to discard the deceased and keep company with one of them. He insinuated that one of these men murdered Shaw. He then accused the deceased of being too intimate with his (the prisoner's) wife, and said that the deceased and his wife were in the habit, after he left the house, of sending out for some fine whisky. Into this they put some black gunpowder, then the woman took a hair out of the top of her head and put it in the whisky, and another ingredient not generally mentioned in polite society. All these were stirred together, and were drank by the woman, and she was then prepared to follow the man all over the world. He asked the Judge in an insinuating manner whether he was aware of this charge.

Judge Hudson shook his head, and then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged by the neck till he was dead, on the 8th of October, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and three o'clock p.m.

The condemned man seemed taken completely by surprise, and was led off by the Deputy Sheriff and committed to jail.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Description of a Mammoth Establishment.

Important Information to Country Merchants.

Many attempts have been made of late by "drummers" of drygoods houses in other cities, to belittle Memphis by declaring that the wholesale merchants of this city could not offer the same advantages as those of Louisville, Cincinnati or even St. Louis, and by persistent reiteration of the statement have caused many dealers to go elsewhere who would have been certain to have come to Memphis to purchase their stocks. Complaints have frequently been made that the stocks of the Memphis wholesale dealers were not sufficiently extensive and varied to meet all the wants of the country merchants, and to a certain extent there may have been some truth in the statement. Now, however, there is not the slightest justification for the complaint, especially so far as the enterprising firm of Messrs. Wm. R. Moore & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, on Main street, between Madison and Monroe streets, are concerned. This firm at present are receiving one of the finest, largest and most varied stocks of dry goods and notions suitable to the country trade ever offered or brought to the city of Memphis. The stock is complete in every particular, and a visit to their mammoth establishment will prove highly gratifying to country merchants, as they will be enabled to find every article known to the trade, and at prices that will be found most advantageous, and prove that this firm are prepared and determined to compete with the jobbers of New York, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities.

This large establishment has been recently greatly improved, and the most ample arrangements made for doing an extensive fall and winter trade. From cellar to attic the tables are piled up with goods, consisting of prints, jeans, cassimeres, satinettes, kerseys, linseys, flannels, blankets and notions of every imaginable kind. The first or ground floor is specially devoted to the display of prints from the leading manufactories, flannels of every quality, jeans and satinets of every style, and a superb lot of most superb blankets. On the second are several large tables stretched across the spacious apartment, on which is to be found every article known to the "notion" trade, to enumerate even the names of which would fill a large catalogue. On the tables on each side of the floor is to be found the finest, and certainly best assorted stock of hosiery, gloves, and dress shirts to be found in any establishment in any city in the Southwest. The apartment is admirably lighted throughout. The upper floor has been set apart for white and other heavy goods, of which the stock will be found very extensive. All these goods are purchased directly from the first hands and manufactories, so that the firm receive the full benefit of all discounts, which enables them to compete, and even undersell, the merchants of Louisville, Cincinnati, New York, and other cities, as the freights are less by the Virginia and Tennessee air line, and the competition being less, Messrs. Moore & Co. are determined to make a thorough effort to secure the trade that usually goes past Memphis. They will sell at a very small margin over agent's prices, and as they have made the wholesale dry goods trade a life-long study they trust to make it to the interest of the merchants to pay them a visit and trade with them. They sell to merchants only, and do not retail to consumers. To those merchants who have tried Memphis, and been dissatisfied with the result, we would only say, give Messrs. Wm. R. Moore & Co. a single trial at once, and under present circumstances they are certain to be pleased with the result of their visit.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Philips' Speech in Behalf of the Theological Institute.

The Colored Baptists Association of Tennessee have been in session at the First Baptist Church, corner of Beale and DeSoto streets, in this city for some days. There are nearly forty brethren present from the middle of the State.

D. W. Phelps, of the Normal Theological Institute, in Nashville, made an address before the association last night. He said:

Wherever I find a man who needs my help, there I find an individual who claims my attention. I need, therefore, offer no apology for addressing you upon the subject of ministerial education. It is almost impossible to do justice to this without touching on the general subject of education, because ministerial education may be regarded as the great water-wheel which moves the whole machinery of education. A thoroughly educated man always feels that he knows very little; like one going out of a very dark night with a lantern, the light he carries only serves to make the darkness more visible. God dwells, the Scriptures say, in light unapproachable. We are like to him in this—that we dwell only in the light; we cannot live without it. There is no health, no progress without it. The light is also necessary to the mind as well as to the body. Christ says I am the way, the truth and the LIGHT, and without Him we can do nothing; without that light the soul dies, as the body expires without the light of the sun. The Speaker went into a thorough explanation of the nature of the ministry, and showed the ignorance of those people who pretend to follow the letter of the Scripture, keeping their pastors poor, after the manner of the saints; cited several passages from St. Paul to prove that study and preparation for the ministry was absolutely necessary. It may be objected that God can inspire men to preach His Gospel. If it were in the way of His Providence He could; He inspired a jackass once. Nothing which has come from men as inspired, since John the Baptist wrote his Apocalypse, did any good to mankind. The Speaker took the ground that men cannot make a minister; they can only vouch, he said, for the fact of God having made one, and present the one so made by God and attest the article as genuine. He then went on to explain what marks and qualifications indicate a divine call to the ministry. He strongly advocated thorough education as an adjunct to the ministry, and cautioned his audience against the efforts of those who disapprove of education as a preparation; enjoined them to keep pouring on the oil while these mistaken people keep pouring on water, attempting to put out the sacred flame of education; strongly combatted the idea that knowledge, "puffed up," is only empty heads that swell. The more a man knows, the humbler he will be, because he can then see his own ignorance. He can feel how much he wants. Defined knowledge, as the means by which one can command all his natural endowments to do what he wants, to teach him to do the work right. What would you think of a doctor who, instead of healing the body, would send it to the grave? and how much more important is the soul than the body? Ministers cannot have proper control, proper influence over their congregations without education. Cannot even have decorum without influence from the preacher. He was down in the South not to say a word at all about politics or meddle in any way about affairs not spiritual, but to show the need of education in those whose vocation it is to preach the Gospel. In order to accomplish the objects necessary to be attained by young deacons, a good sized house was being put up in Nashville, where they can live during their educational probation. Now that the differences in their ranks all through the North were healed up, he felt confident that great assistance would be forthcoming. He had himself received several packages of text books from good people, friends of the school in the South. The young men would be sustained during their stay at the Institute. The object was to prepare young men to walk in the path of righteousness boldly and wholly. Concluded by asking the people in the State to show the people in the North that they were worthy of the gifts being showered upon them by contributing at least five or six hundred dollars toward the Institute.

He was followed by a brother from Clarksville, Tennessee.

IMPECUNIOUS.—It is said that Rutter, late President of the Tennessee National Bank of this city, whose arrest in New York is among the late sensations, has been living from hand to mouth for some time past, having failed to obtain employment. He has not a dollar in the world—so he told Comptroller Blackburn some weeks ago. His share of the school fund was secured by the shrewder rogues of that ring. The indictment found against him by the Grand Jury of this county is still pending. We imagine, however, as to the real merits of the case, that the truth about the disposition made of the plundered fund will hardly leak out until the new Legislature takes it in hand.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—The Memphis and Charleston Railroad are now selling commutation tickets at thirty-five dollars for one thousand miles on their road. This road has made [illegible] over and above expenses, and will declare a dividend this year.

LADIES, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Just received, a large lot of hoop skirts, 60c each; [illegible] great bargains, to make room for fall trade.

M. KRAUS & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

A Description of the New Edifice.

St. Patrick's new frame church, corner of Linden and DeSoto streets, will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday next, by Right Rev. P. A. Feehan, Bishop of this Diocese, assisted by Very Rev. M. Riordan, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Rev. M. Walsh, and other clergymen of the city. The building is a handsome frame, one hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, fronting on DeSoto street. The exterior is plain, the only attempt at ornamentation being at the main entrance, which is surmounted by a cross, and has something of the Gothic style about it. The interior has a neat and chaste appearance, the walls and ceiling being painted white, and the pews, wainscotting and other woodwork tastefully grained. The roof is supported by two lines of pillars, that add to the beauty of the edifice. The sanctuary is separated from the body of the church by a handsome railing, that is really beautiful, and is a credit to the skill of the workman who executed it. Six rows of pews, with entrances from the middle and side aisles, have been erected, which, it is estimated, will seat about seven hundred people. Immediately over the main entrance is a gallery for the choir. Prof. Sabatzky, the organist, is expected home daily with a fine organ, which he has secured for the new church. The edifice has been erected in a much shorter space of time than it generally takes for church buildings to be completed, which can be accounted for by the energy displayed by Rev. Father Riordan, Pastor of St. Patrick's. The architects of the building were Messrs. Baldwin; Messrs. Jones, McCleary & Ford, contractors; Messrs. Corley & Corbett, painters; and Messrs. Eader & Moore, moulders.

The building now used for church purposes will be arranged for a school-house, with accommodation for about two hundred pupils, and will be opened on the first Monday in September by the Sisters of Mercy.

Emblem of Liberty.

PACIFIC PLACE, ARK., August 20, 1869.

Messrs. English, Durff and Mathis:

GENTLEMEN: I consign to your care, through the courtesy of Captain John H. Malin, of the City of Cairo, "a Southern eagle," from the wild woods of our lamented Pat Cleburne, which I trust may contribute to the attractions of your picnic, as well as furnishing a *relief* to your patriotic association.

The old bird was with you in "76" and "1812," and his last war shriek was heard, in victory, over our Southern arms at "Cerro Gordo and Buena Vista." The subjugated eagle comes to a subjugated people—his South is your South, to share your fate and bear your oppression.

"Though emaciated by a '*prison life*' his eye is still bright, his heart unconquered. His pinions may be weak, though no feather is lost. His gray head is bleached by sorrow and national calamity, yet he is proud of his white, for it is typical of the bar of his "conquered banner."

His "*Strange*" nest is formed with our own *Forrest* limbs, and *Pillow*-ed with cypress-bark, built under his own supervision, without the aid of "Surry." We think it "*Wright*," and could wish him, as we wish you, "Happy as the big sunflower." Knowing his element, and his o-*pin*-ons to a "right up yonder," we have bound him to his perch, manacled to a spike from the "Ram Arkansaw."

Permit me to suggest that our city fathers receive the bird at your convenience, with the rank of Picket Guard in your beautiful Court Square, to watch the statue of Old Hickory, for it "must be preserved."

Yours, truly, "so-called" and called so,
CHARLES MORRIS.

MEMPHIS, August 21.

Charles H. Morris, Esq:

DEAR SIR—Your valued and very appropriate present was received, and in behalf of the people of Memphis I would thank you for the contribution to our beautiful park.

The proud bird shall, as you suggest, occupy a place close to the statue of him who was the great defender of the Constitution, and one of the great champions of that inestimable boon of which it is so fitting a symbol.

It occupied a conspicuous place at the Confederate picnic to-day, and while it reminded the brave sons of Tennessee of their great but vain struggle for freedom, it also inspired the reflection that, to paraphrase the words of the poet,

> 'Tis better to have fought and lost
> Than never to have fought at all.

It shall at least serve to keep afresh in the hearts of all the principles for which their forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, and inspire each with greater love for country.

Again I thank you, and would subscribe myself,

Yours very respectfully,
JAS. O. DURFF.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.—On yesterday morning a little, silent cortege moved away from the house No. 7 Adams street. It consisted of a hearse and one hack. The hearse contained the dead body of Bella Norton, a young girl of twenty-four years, who had cut a sort of a figure in Memphis for some time. Bella had died suddenly on Friday evening at the house mentioned above. The police say she had been out in a hack that day with her fellow, and that she drank some whisky; that in the evening when she arrived home, she complained of being sick and faint; she lay down upon the bed, fell into a sweet sleep, and never woke again. The inmates of the *bagnio* where Bella died tell a different story. They say she was naturally weak and unsound; that on Thursday she was out, and the sun affected her so much she took to her bed when she returned, and had Dr. Ramsey to wait on her. She however continued to sink, until Friday night at eleven o'clock, when she died. A number of people think the affair suspicious, and say an investigation ought to be had. Bella, whose real name was Amissa Ann Worlford, and a native of New York, was "on the town" for some nine years.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—The following transfers of real estate were recorded at the County Clerk's office during the week ending August 21st, 1869:

R. H. Gibson and wife to W. M. Randolph, 49½ feet front, south side Union street, in city lot 492	$3000
C. N. Case, jr., to M. E. Church Society, 118 feet front, east side Lauderdale, in block 33 S. M.	4000
Sheriff to Kortrecht & Craft, lots 8 and 9 in Marley's division	433
Sugas to Charles Kortrecht, 37½ feet front, north side Washington street, west of new bayou	1350
John E. Hartley and wife to E. S. Trainer, lots 1 and 2, Fort Pickering	3000
John D. Carroll to Miriam W. Nelson, 74½ acres 1½ miles west of Germantown	2200
John Overton to James Maunce, lot 25, Overton's division, Chelsea, 60x10½ ft.	650
Wm. Stovall to Wm. M. Owen, 10 acres in Fourth Civil District	50
Andrew Renkert, trustee, to John Dullinger, south 37½ feet of lot 34, Chelsea	2100
John Dullinger, trustee, to V. Malei, east half lot 45, Chelsea	1625
James E. Merriman to Berry Jeffries, lot 8, Rose's subdivision	500
Charles Coffin to Alabama street Presbyterian Church, lot east side Jones' avenue 25 feet front	1800
DeSoto Ins. & Trust Co. to People's Ins. Co., 28½ feet front, north side of Madison street, DeSoto Block	25,000
Frank Bras, trustee, to J. W. Vernon, lot 7, block 45, Causey street	200

A DISHONEST CLERK.—On Friday evening a clerk in the postoffice, named J. J. Dowling, was arrested at the instance of some of his fellow officials, who charged him with committing the crime of purloining letters from the United States mails. We refrained from making any note of the event as long as the affair seemed only suspicious, but the alleged thief was brought up yesterday before United States Commissioner Morrison, and the following facts elicited: He was seen to fold several letters in a paper and to mark it; the package was examined, despite Dowling's remonstrances that it was his own. On the outside he had written "J. J. Dowling, private." Inside were found letters addressed to the "[illegible], Nashville, Tennessee;" "Hinkley Knitting Machine Co., No. 176 Broadway, New York;" "C. Bowes & Co., 330 South street, Philadelphia." Finding himself detected, Dowling walked rapidly out of the office. He has been in the office some three years. Lately he kept fast company, and lost his personal supply of spending money. He will have another hearing.

The Teachers of the City Schools.

The following are the names of the teachers elected for the city schools, and the schools to which they are assigned:

Adams Street Boys' Schools—School No. 1, Mr. W. Z. Mitchell, High School; School No. 2, Mr. C. H. Braun, Grammar School; School No. 3, Dr. C. J. Hunter, primary; School No. 4, Miss A. C. Hadelhuber, primary.

Court Street Female Schools—School No. 1, Miss Jennie Higbee, High School; School No. 2, Miss Juliette R. Cairns, Grammar School; School No. 3, Miss Mary D. Cairns, Grammar School; School No. 4, Miss Mary F. Hill,* primary; School No. 5, Miss Mattie Crow, primary.

Alabama Street Schools—Mrs. Jennie Teague, principal. School No. 1, Miss Clara Conway, Grammar School; School No. 2, Mrs. F. W. Smith, primary; School No. 3, Mrs. Mary Cage, primary; School No. 4, Miss Louisa Bock, primary; School No. 5, Miss Georgia Sharpe, primary; School No. 6, Miss Emma Pettit, primary; School No. 7, Miss Pauline Reudelhuber,* primary; School No. 8, Miss Katie Klein,* primary.

Chelsea Schools—School No. 1, Mr. T. C. Anderson,* principal and teacher of Grammar School; School No. 2, Miss Susie Boyd, primary; School No. 3, Mrs. Hampton, primary; School No. 4, Mrs. C. S. Mitchell, primary; School No. 5, Mrs. Lizzie S. Taylor, primary.

Linden Street Schools, Mr. E. A. Renner, principal. Dr. Richard Hines'* Grammar School; School No. 2, Miss Gussie Tuvell, primary; school No. 3, Miss Ella White, primary; School No. 4, Mrs. Kate Lilly, primary; School No. 5, Miss Lavinia Vondran, primary; School No. 6, Miss Mollie Johnston, primary; School No. 7, Miss Mary Hoddie,* primary; School No. 8, Miss Annie Eldridge,* primary.

Peabody Schools—School No. 1, Mr. R. N. Thweatt, Grammar School; School No. 2, Miss Mary Carroll, primary; School No. 3, Miss Mary Armour,* primary.

First Ward School—School No. 1, Mrs. Mary H. Rielly, Primary School; School No. 2, Miss Katie Farris.*

Colored Schools—Phoenix Schools, Rayburn Avenue—School No. 1, Mr. E. P. Pierce; School No. 2, Miss C. B. Newton; School No. 3, Mrs. Violet Fulton.

Lincoln Schools, Orleans and Lincoln streets—School No. 1, Mr. Silsby; School No. 2, Mrs. Silsby; School No. 3, Miss Christina Smetzer.*

Washington Street Schools—School No. 1, Mrs. G. A. Moody.

Cawfield School, Colored Orphan Asylum—Mrs. S. A. Spofford.*

Hines School, Chelsea—Mrs. M. Valle.

The names marked with an asterisk are new teachers.

AN EAGLE THAT IS NOT BALD.—The eyes of a great number of people in all the leading thoroughfares of the city were delighted by the sight of a great eagle perched upon a nest which was ingeniously fixed at the upper end of a miniature tree planted in the midst of one of Flaherty's big wagons, drawn by four black horses. The wagon also contained the "Old Memphis band," playing national and other airs, but the great feature was the eagle. In going down Main street, opposite Court Square, the wagon was hauled too close to the trees; the captive eagle made a bound to obtain his liberty; he left the nest, but failed to reach the shade of the park. He was tied by a villainous string, which checked his flight, and he fell dangling by the side of the tree, a very crest-fallen bird, indeed. He panted like a purp with the fever, and flapped his wings after the manner of a defeated rooster. The wagon was halted, and there were poles and broom sticks and musical instruments brought into requisition to hoist the noble bird on to its *nidus* again. This was done with much difficulty; but it was done. The nest seemed large enough to accommodate a whole family of eagles, if they were not of the aristocratic sort. This eagle, however, covered it with his wings. He croaked. The heat tortured him, that was plain; but yet he "perched and sat, and nothing more;" and the band played "Dixie."

THE KEOKUK COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The following gentlemen have been commissioned by Mayor Conway as delegates to represent the city of New Orleans in the Commercial Convention to be held September 7, 1869, at Keokuk, Iowa:

Jas. B. Eustis, Wm. M. Burwell, Jules C. Denis, D. A. Chaffraix, Chas. R. Ralley, Forrester Dolhonde, Jas. M. Brooks, E. J. Hart, Wm. H. Crafts, F. Laborde, Moses Greenwood, Ignatius Caulfield, Theodore Shute, Wm. T. Hepp, W. T. Blakemore, James McConnell, Geo. A. Fosdick, M. Musson, Adolphe Schreiber, Jno. I. Adams, Harry T. Hays, Jules Avet, Chas. Cavaroc, Eugene Elliott, G. L. Laughland, Richard Millikin, Marshall J. Smith, W. B. Schmidt, Wm. C. Tompkins, L. J. Higby, Samuel Smith and John B. Leefe.

It is highly necessary that acting Mayor Swayne should appoint delegates to the convention above referred to without delay, as it is highly important that the interests of Memphis should be represented at Keokuk on the 7th instant. The Chamber of Commerce and the several railroad corporations also should send delegates, as the action of the convention in regard to the Southern Pacific railroad may seriously effect the interests of Memphis, and have a decided bearing on the coming Commercial Convention at Louisville. Let, therefore, no time be lost in appointing delegates.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE, August 21, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather yesterday was excessively warm. The river is still on the decline, with little improvement in the channel. The packets only report eight and a half feet on the bars between here and Cairo, and eight feet from Cairo to St. Louis, with a steady decline at both places. The Ohio is receding, with three feet four inches in the canal and four and a half feet on the bars in the Lower Ohio. The Arkansas is declining rapidly, with four and a half feet on the bars from Little Rock, and two and a half feet above there. White river continues at low tide.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis.
" City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" Ozark, Arkansas river.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" Sam J. Hale, Cincinnati.
" Linton, St. Francis river.
" Natoma, White river.
" Great Republic, N. O.

IN PORT.

Steamer Ozark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the landing quiet, with fair shipments to Arkansas.

The Natoma cleared for White river with a good trip of freight and people.

The Hale got off for Cincinnati with a fair list of people.

The Great Republic passed down yesterday morning for New Orleans.

The Legal Tender succeeded in getting off the bar, at Island 67, Friday evening, and proceeded on her journey. She arrived at Duvall's Bluff all O. K., and will be found in port again Monday evening, and will leave on Tuesday promptly at five p.m. for all points on White river.

The Bismarck and P. W. Strader are due this morning from New Orleans.

The Ozark came in from Arkansas river yesterday with a full list of people. She leaves on Monday at five p.m. for all points on the Arkansas, in place of the Allen. Captain Harrison Blaisdel has command, with Captain Ad Storm in charge of the office, assisted by James Saulsbury.

The Indiana will be down on Monday for New Orleans.

The Continental, bound from St. Louis for New Orleans, was hard aground at Hat Island on Thursday.

The Rubicon, Captain Blake, is the Monday Vicksburg packet, leaving at five p.m.

The fine steamer George W. Cheek, Captain Malone, is the regular Monday Friar's Point packet, leaving at five p.m. Messrs. Charley Jones and Charley Smithers have charge of the office.

The Florilla is due to-morrow, bound from Louisville to New Orleans.

The Continental, Lizzie Gill and Lady Gay are due from St. Louis, bound for New Orleans.

The Julia is the Monday St. Louis packet.

Major John D. Adams, President of the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, left yesterday for Cincinnati to see after the new boats building there for his Company.

The Glasgow, now in command of Captain Andy Robinson, will enter the Memphis and Cincinnati trade.

The towboat J. L. Hyatt, Captain Loudon in command, left last evening for Island 34, to assist in getting the monitor Harper afloat, which is hard aground at that place. The government-tug that came down here for assistance broke her waist and had to be towed back.

Captain Charley Attmore, the great railroad man, attended the picnic yesterday, and gave lessons on the ground in the art of dancing. During the intermission he entertained the company with his favorite German song. The Captain is a sociable, high-toned gentleman, and in this city has made many friends for the road he so ably represents. He formed the acquaintance of a bee at the picnic which saluted him with a sting in a prominent part of his person. The naughty bee had no respect for his feelings.

Charley Morris, who is well known in river circles, presented to the city, through us, a very large gray eagle, which was caught in Arkansas. The bird is quite a large one, measuring six feet from the tips of its wings. We named it after the renowned and favorite General Pat Cleburne, who had endeared himself to the Southern people by giving up his life in fighting in a cause in which were his sacred principles.

In another column will be found a special dispatch from Helena, giving an account of the drowning of a Memphisite.

The St. Louis Republican of Friday says: "Business holds up well in all the trades, and a remarkable fact is that passenger travel on steamers is rapidly increasing, and that all the packets arrive and depart filled to overflowing with people of the better classes, and that even to New Orleans there is an increase, which at this time of the year is wonderful. In the usual course of events travel South does not properly set in until late in the fall, and we can only ascribe the present rush to the extreme healthy weather which the South, and especially New Orleans, has experienced this season. Next month the influx from St. Paul and the region of the lakes will commence."

Steamboats.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company
Regular United States Mail Line.
For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Little Rock and Fort Smith.

OZARK .... Blaisdel, master
This elegant passenger steamer leaves MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 5 p.m.
aug21 T. A. KENDIG, Agent, 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Speed, Safety, Comfort.
ELLIOTT LINE.
Memphis and White River United States Mail Packet.
For Helena, DuVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Searcy, Des Arc, Augusta and Jacksonport.

THE first-class Side Wheel Passenger Steamer
Legal Tender,
JOHN D. ELLIOTT .... master
Leaves as above every TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m. Connects at Jacksonport with steamer Mollie Gratz for all points on Upper White and Black Rivers.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents, Promenade and Jefferson streets,
aug21 Opposite Landing.

U. S. Mail Line, for Vicksburg.
MONDAYS and SATURDAYS.
ONE of the Company's fine passenger steamers will leave on the following days, making all way landings between Memphis and Vicksburg:
MARBLE CITY, Saturday, August 21, at 5 p.m.
RUBICON, Monday, August 23, at 5 p.m.
LUMINARY, Saturday, August 28, at 5 p.m.
JULIA, Monday, August 30, at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage, apply on Memphis and St. Louis Wharfboat to
aug17 FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

Memphis and St. Louis U. S. Mail Line
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.
ONE of the Company's fine Passenger Steamers will leave as follows, viz:
Steamer JULIA, Monday, August 23, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE MEMPHIS, Tuesday, August 24, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE ST. LOUIS, Thursday, August 26, at 5 p.m.
Steamer MARBLE CITY, Friday, August 27, at 5 p.m.
Steamer CITY OF CAIRO, Saturday, August 28, at 5 p.m.
Tickets for all points via of Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 273 Main street. FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. aug18

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.
Summer Arrangement.
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
THE following elegant passenger boats of this line leave Memphis for Little Rock, as follows:
Str. OZARK .... Blaisdel, master
Mondays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Str. W. A. CALDWELL .... Haines, master
Fridays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Making close connection at Little Rock with splendid coaches for the CELEBRATED HOT SPRINGS, and with the following packets, which leave Little Rock Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock p.m.
FORT GIBSON .... John Woodburn, master
CLARKSVILLE .... Reasoner, master
Thus making two trips a week from LITTLE ROCK through to FORT GIBSON.
Through bills of lading given for freight to and from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.
Freights delivered at destination, at all stages of the river, without storing or other delay.
Any persons desiring to ship by this line from the North, East or West to any point on the Arkansas river, should have their goods consigned to "MEMPHIS AND ARKANSAS RIVER PACKET COMPANY," at Memphis, (office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.) Those shipping from New Orleans should consign to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," mouth White river.
On or about the 1st of September, the steamer W. A. Caldwell will take her place in the Line, leaving on Wednesdays, making a tri-weekly line.
The above company are now building two new boats for the Arkansas river, which will be finished about the 15th September, thus securing to their patrons a reliable tri-weekly line in high or low water.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
aug11 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company
White River Line.
THE following elegant Passenger Packet will leave Memphis every SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.:
NATOMA .... J. B. Davis, master
Making close connections at DuVall's Bluff with the railroad for Little Rock, and at Jacksonport with the steamer MOLLIE GRATZ for all points on upper White and Black rivers.
The above Company have now in course of construction a magnificent side-wheel steamer for this trade, which will be completed on or about the 1st of October, when she will be put in the line as the Saturday packet, the Natoma taking Thursday. Should, however, the trade demand it, there will be suitable boat put in on Thursday, until the completion of the new boat.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
aug11 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Marianna, Madison and Wittsburg.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packet
ST. FRANCIS,
Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM C. PAINE, Clerk.
WILL leave Memphis for Helena, L'Anguille and St. Francis rivers every Tuesday, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
aug1 22½ Madison street.

Hale's Point Tri-weekly Packet.
COMMENCING on or about the 15th of September the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company will run their fine side-wheel passenger steamer
ST. JOSEPH
Between Memphis and Hale's Point, leaving Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock p.m. Returning, will leave Hale's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m., arriving at Memphis early the following morning.
HENRY W. SMITH, President.
FLEM. CALVERT, Superintendent. 17

COAL AND WOOD.
J. J. McCARDY,
Dealer in Coal and Wood,
Office, 26 Second street, bet. Court and Jefferson.
HAS for sale the best Pittsburg coal and the best quality of seasoned cordwood. aug

AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
	2:00 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
	10:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Accommodation	4:10 p.m.	5:50 a.m.
		9:45 p.m.
	9:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.

Accommodation train makes connection with Mississippi Central.

TICKET OFFICE, 278 Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
	12:40 p.m.	1 a.m.
	2:30 a.m.	3 p.m.

Car attached to Night Express trains through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Time fifteen minutes faster than city. Office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Poplar street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
(daily)	2:45 p.m.	11:40 a.m.
(daily)	6:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.

Train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Office, 237½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibus will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Train leaves Madison and Little Rock, Ark.
- Leave Forest City ... 6:00 a.m.
- Arrive at Hopefield ... 9:30 p.m.
- Leave Hopefield ... 2:30 p.m.
- Arrive at Forest City ... 7:00 p.m.

Sundays excepted.

WILLIAMS, Gen'l Agent and Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

- For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads, at ... 11:30 a.m. / 2:30 a.m.
- For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at ... 2:00 p.m. / 12:40 p.m.
- For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at ... 10.45 a.m. / 3.00 p.m.
- For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson, and Southern Railroads, at ... 10.45 a.m. / 3.00 p.m.
- For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at ... 2.00 p.m. / 2.30 a.m.
- For Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock and Madison (Sundays excepted), at ... 5.00 p.m. / 6.00 p.m.
- For Marion, Wittsburg and Clarendon, Ark., tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at ... 11.00 a.m. / 10.00 a.m.
- For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at ... 5.00 p.m. / 4.00 p.m.
- For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at ... 11.00 a.m. / 10.00 a.m.
- For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ... 4.00 p.m. / 9.00 a.m.
- For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at ... 4.00 p.m. / 9.00 a.m.
- For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ... 4.00 p.m. / 9.00 a.m.
- For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at ... 3.30 p.m. / 9.00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

Postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (bound or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Postal Envelopes or Wrappers, Photographs, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of—

[illegible]

BOOKS.

Not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address ... 4

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

[illegible]

TERRITORIAL.

Postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas since this date, is the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postal rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

Quarterly rates of postage on newspapers and periodicals to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, thirty-five cents for daily publications. Newspapers and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction thereof, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or of delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for the security, as a safe and cheap method of remitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same payee at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

- For orders not exceeding $20 ... 10 cents.
- Over $20 and not exceeding $30 ... 15 "
- " $30 " " $40 ... 20 "
- " $40 " " $50 ... 25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

RATES OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

By act of March 3, 1866: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Packages of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a single package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be forwarded at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces, or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grams (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

Book Packets, Prints of all Kinds, Patterns or Samples—8 cents per oz. or fraction thereof. Prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

[Including all the German States and Austria.]

[By Closed Mail via England.]

Rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayment.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

Letters—28 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 36 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents.

CANADA.

Letters—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

Letters—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional; unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—3 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Book Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof (or 8 cents per 4 oz. via England). Prepayment required, but if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery. Registration fee on registered letters or book packets is 8 cents to all the above named countries, prepayment of postage compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Letters—for ½ oz., 12 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 6 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of all kinds), maps, plans, prints, engravings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, and Patterns and samples of merchandise: when not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6 cents; and for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, 6 cents. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 [illegible].

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[Via England, Belgium and Germany.]

[illegible]

MEXICO.

Letters, [illegible] cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per ounce.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 10 cents prepaid, 15 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per ounce.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per ounce.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are:

	Cents.
On domestic letters	15
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each	
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line, or Prussian closed Mail, each	

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, SATURDAY EVENING, August 21, 1869.

The excessive heat of the weather, coupled with the occurrence of the Confederate picnic, was not without a depressing effect in mercantile circles, and our principal thoroughfares presented a very dull appearance, though so far as receipts are concerned, opportunities for business were not wanting. Prices were easier as a general thing, but there were few quotable changes. Sales of corn were 450 sacks at 82½c, and of bran 150 sacks at $16 50, with some mess pork at $35, and hay at $18@22, all on levee. In the money market Eastern exchange was in fair demand, and two of the banks were obliged to ship currency to check against. New Orleans exchange is inactive and nominal. We quote exchange buying and selling at the banks as follows:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York	par	¼ prem.
Cincinnati	"	"
St. Louis	"	"
Louisville	"	"
New Orleans	1-8 dis.	par

The coin market was dull in view of a further decline in New York, and while 131½ was allowed on a bag of $3200 early in the day, dealers could not be induced to take hold at better than 130 at the close, though there was little offering. In New York gold opened at 132¼, and at 2 p.m. was down to 131¼, closing at 131½. Exports were $150,000.

Scrips, etc., were inactive, and no change of rates was developed. We quote:

	BUY'G.	SELL'G.
City Warrants		
City Balances		
City coupons		
County Warrants		
Police Warrants		

Nothing was done in stocks or securities. In New York Government securities were unsettled in view of the decline in gold, and closed as follows:

Bonds of 1881	
5-20s of '62	
5-20s of '64	
5-20s of '65	
5-20s, new, of '65	
5-20s, new, of '67	
5-20s, new, of '68	
10-40 bonds	
Pacifics	

Railway and express shares were dull and heavy. On account of hot weather the Board adjourned at an early hour, when prices were nominally as follows:

Union	
Western Union Telegraph	
Quicksilver	
Pacific Mail	
Adams Express	
Wells & Fargo Express	
American Express	
United States Express	
Merchants' Union Express	
New York Central	
Erie	
Hudson	
Reading	
Michigan Central	
Michigan Southern	
Illinois Central	
Cleveland and Pittsburg	
Chicago and N. W.	
Chicago and N. W. preferred	
Cleveland and Toledo	
Rock Island	
St. Paul	
St. Paul preferred	
Fort Wayne	
Ohio and Mississippi	

The receipts of produce and general merchandize to-day were 238 pkgs ale, 16 bbls apples, 110 pcs bagging, 16 pkgs butter, 16 casks, 10 tcs and 2 pkgs bacon, 184 bxs crackers, 200 sks corn, 16 bbls meal, 60 pkgs castings, 35 boxes cheese, 25 sks coffee, 28 coops chickens, 16 crates cabbage, 4 pkgs drugs, 23 pkgs eggs, 1379 bbls flour, 151 pkgs fish, 62 pkgs furniture, 36 bxs glass, 38 pkgs groceries, 85 bales hay, 154 pkgs hardware, 52 bars and 213 sheets iron, 100 kegs and 6 tcs lard, 7 bdles leather, 54 bdles lead, 63 bbls lime, 20 pkgs liquor, 15 pkgs molasses, 58 kegs nails, 53 bbls oil, 325 bbls pork, 20 kegs powder, 126 bdles paper, 52 coils rope, 8½ bdles shingles, 2 hhds and 8 bbls sugar, 77 stoves, 38 kegs shot, 30 bxs soap, 68 pkgs tobacco, 120 kegs tar, 3 sks wheat, 33 bbls whisky, 75 bxs starch, 710 pkgs assorted merchandize.

A prominent commission house in Milwaukee has published the results of inquiries in regard to wheat prospects. From fifty-three reports made from Northern Illinois, they conclude that while the same area has been sown as last year, the yield will be only about two-thirds. Returns from Southern Illinois present a similar result. In Wisconsin the reports are more favorable. Out of returns from ninety-seven places, only six reported less land sown and crop reduced by rain, rust, etc. Iowa made a favorable report. From Minnesota forty-eight reports were received, giving an average of 25 per cent increase in land sown, and indicating an excellent condition of the crop throughout the State, not a single complaint being made of damage done by rain or other cause. To realize these anticipations good weather was essential.

Cotton Market.

There was a fair demand for low middling and middling, but there was nothing but ordinary and good ordinary on the market, and of this but 15 or 20 bales, a few of which were taken at 28@30c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, August 21, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day		
Received previously	247,540	247,540
		247,487
Exported to-day		
Exported previously	247,551	247,551
Stock at noon this day		36

Receipts for the week, 101 bales; exports for the week, 236.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, August 21—10:20 a.m.—Cotton market opens firm; receipts at all ports yesterday, 465 bales; ordinary, 30¼; middling, 33c.

10:40 a.m.—Cotton market steady and unchanged. Receipts for the week at this port, 1781 bales; receipts for the week at all ports, 1200; receipts since Sept. 1st at this port, 646,340; receipts since Sept. 1st at all ports, 2,066,800; exports for the week at this port, 3385; exports since Sept. 1st at this port, 325,-698; exports since Sept. 1st at all ports, 1,440,264; stock on hand at all this port, 7000; stock on hand at all ports, 16,600; exports for the week to Liverpool, 3385; exports from all ports for the week to Liverpool, 3385 bales.

3 p.m.—Cotton market closes firm and unchanged in prices. Sales to spinners, 197 bales; to speculators, 3. Contracts made for 500 bales September; 600 October, 30c; 300 December, 27½c; 250 January, 27½c; 300 February, on private terms; 100 December, 27½c; 100 December, 27½c; 50 December, 27½c.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans decreased $2,769,332; specie decreased $255,966; deposits decreased $6,223,165; legal tender decreased $1,-850,236.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 21.—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens with a steady tone at 13½d for middling uplands, and 13½d for Orleans; estimated sales for the day, 12,000 bales.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Memphis, Tennessee, Saturday, August 21, 1869.

Published in the daily newspaper having the LARGEST CIRCULATION in the limits of the Memphis Postoffice.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. Sundays from 9 to 10 o'clock a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

LADIES' LIST.

Adiway mrs	Atkinson mrs M A
Anderson mrs R T	
Barker miss R	Barker mrs S A
Bedford m	Bennett mrs S O
Borland miss M M	Boyd mrs L J
Bostick mrs B	Bryant miss C
Bryce miss M P	Burdine miss L
Burnett mrs C	
Cash miss L	Campbell mrs B
Carter mrs M E	Coleman mrs E
Cotton miss M	Curtis miss E (col) 2
Cartel mrs C	
Dunn mrs C (col)	Darrobury miss B
Dotavy mrs A	Douglass mrs B
Doety miss K	Doyle mrs M
Dill miss A	
Edingtop mrs N A	
Fowler mrs L A	Fitzmorris M
Freeman B	
Gates miss L L	Germann miss L
Golding Madame G	
Haines mrs C	Hallstrom mrs E
Hatcher mrs G	Harmon mrs J B
Harris miss F	Hargraves mrs E 2
Henderson mrs J B	Herring mrs C M
Hickerson miss M	Henley mrs H V
Holliday mrs S A	Horan B
Hunt miss H (col)	
Ivey mrs C	
Jones S	Jackson mrs A (col)
Jefferson mrs A	Johnson mrs M
Knode miss S	Kirtland mrs C
Kimm mrs A (col)	
Landy mrs B	Lain mrs M 2
Lee miss P	Lewis mrs J
Lowder mrs A	
McLean miss S	McCawley mrs J B
McGarvey mrs K M	McCormack miss R
Macklin miss F S	Manning B
Marshall miss M	Mitchell mrs L
Mitton mrs M	Mitchell mrs E J
Myles mrs A	Mitchell L (col)
Norton mrs L B	Neely miss J
Nichols mrs F	
Pryor miss A	Paschall mrs S A
Prendergast miss A	
Rivers miss A	Richmond mrs M
Rogers miss E	Robertson E
Smith miss C	Smith miss Cealon
Taylor mrs M A	Tilley mrs J
Tuley mrs m P	Turner miss J
Turner L	Turner miss C
Turner mrs J	
Ward mrs L M	Werron miss E J
Weaver miss B	Welch mrs M
Winn mrs H	Willeford mrs S E
Wright mrs E L	
Yates mrs S	York miss F O

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

Adams Col C	Ayers F
Adams J W	Ahern J B
Adams S W	Ashton T
Anderson Dr W D	
Better A C	Brown Bros & Co
Barnes A J	Bryan C J
Baker C	Blanks F W
Betty G	Boyd J
Bouer J	Burke J F
Byrune J C	Borden L
Brosner M	Beder Dr M W
Bradley R W	Bartlett R S
Brooks B	Bark T
Bibb W	Bird T J
Bilderback W S	Brown W A
Collier Dr	Cone A G
Cunningham B	Clare E J
Clark J P	Cone J B
Crawford J	Caldwell J
Clay J	Cummings Dr J Y
Collins Rev J T C	Chaffin L C
Collins M J	Cahoon M
Clarke R G	Courts col W T
Cullen W B	
Desmond J H	Dyer E
Dunn dr S R	Douglas W
Dukes W	
Edwards dr	Ellis S D
Earp W M	
Finlain E P	Fields G (col)
Farrell J O	Fisher J W
Forrest L	Frierson L S
Frayser M	Freeman S W
Grieff & Byrne	Gallahe C T
Goodman E C	Griffin G W
Glass J H	Green J
Garvey L	Gregg R E
Gurney W B	
Homer mr	Hague mr
Headgepath mr	Handy A
Holyncan & Rosin	Hightower B
Hilliard C	Hoard F A
Hunt H	Henly H
Harding H H	Hadsall Major H R R
Hatcher J	Hudson J B
Harris L	Herrigan P
Hooper P	Harrison R B
Hume Colonel R C	Henly S J
Hughes W H	
James G	Johnson B
James H	Johnson J W
Justice R	Jones S 2
Johnston T A	Jones W
Jordon W (col'd)	
Keeler R & Co	Kerchier & Atisner
Keogh C	Kino C H
King G F	Killingsworth J
Kelly J	King W D
Lorley Dr	Leonard E
Ledyard E J	Lewis F M
Lewis G W	Littlejohn G
Lyon J H	Luckett J R
Landy T	
Mallory B	Mulholland R
Moore F M	Munch G P
Morelock H	Moore M
Mitchell M B	Mayoe M
Moore Rev N P 2	Mahan P C
Morris R B	May S E
Martin S B	Moses T
Morelock W	Molten T
Munson W T	McGrady D W
McMurry J	McDermitt M
McConvery J	McGuire P
McMillion W	McCown W D
McMahon Rev W	McGee W V
Nolan C	Nagle D
Noble J	Nelson W
O'Day P	O'Hickley J
Perkans G	Perkinson & Martin
Parker J	Payne J W
Pride J	Peters N
Puryear R T	Pryor Hon R A
Puryear W W	
Quinn D N	
Right & Rice	Ramsey A R
Robertson A	Redford G R
Rhodes H	Reid J
Rordley M O	Rose M
Read W	Roschford T
Rhodes V	Robinson W S
Slidell A & Co	Sykes C J
Stone D D	Streeter F E M
Sill G W	Sidle J
Simmons J	Spaine J H
Simons J	Sheriden M
Spite N	Simons P S
Sutcliffe S	Snowden S F
Stanton S	Seaman T W
Snodder Dr W B	Stewart W G
Stretton W	Smithe H
Smith J J	
Thorn J T	Taylor J
Tracy M	Tanner N
Thompson S E	Tate W J
Taylor W S	
Vinsen J M	Venters N M
Vaught J	Vigris R G
Vance J D	
Walker J & Co	Whiting & Comstock
Woodruff C F 2	Waters, Monteith & Co
Wheeler C	Webber F
White F W	Wible G W
Warren G	Wilson H
Walsh J	Wells L W
Watson M R	Winslow R
Winston S	Wheeler T
Ware W W	White W W
Williams R E	Williams G J

FOREIGN LIST.

Orato R J	Francisetti G
LeLoupe D	Legge C
Trobulo G	Consul de France

WATERING PLACES.

JOHNSON'S WELLS,

Situated Nine Miles North of Huntsville, Alabama.

HAVING taken charge of this Watering Place, I will run it for the balance of the season. There is a bar-room, tenpin alley bagatelle table and other amusements. I am fitting up a ball-room. The table shall be furnished with as good as the country affords.

J. H. KING, Proprietor.

As to the curative properties of the water read the following certificates:

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Sept. 6, 1868.

G. W. LEWIS, Johnson's Wells:

DEAR SIR—I had not known the luxury of a good appetite for more than twelve months when I reached the Wells, and I suffered much from the common terrible disease—Dyspepsia. Before a week elapsed, my appetite was voracious, and my digestion equal to my appetite, and I am satisfied by experience that the water has extraordinary curative properties in Dyspepsia, Dropsy and disorders of the bowels. It is also more palatable and much cooler than most mineral waters. I believe it possesses as much virtue as any mineral water in the country, and that time will prove it.

Respectfully, C. C. CLAY.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 19, 1865.

MESSRS. LEWIS & KING:

SIRS—I feel pleasure in giving a certificate. My complaint might have been termed chronic jaundice, which was fast resolving into dropsy. When I came to you my condition was truly sad, and my hope of so early an eradication of so long seated a disease was forlorn. I hope you will succeed. Your waters have certainly wonderful curative powers. To all who have chronic diarrhea, dyspepsia, or kidney complaints, I cheerfully recommend your Wells.

Respectfully, SAM'L L. ROBERTSON.

MERIDIANVILLE, ALA., August 3, 1869.

I was afflicted with scrofula in 1858, and attended the Wells at Johnson's, and was greatly benefited. I have no symptoms of the disease now.

Respectfully, J. R. FISK.

aug17

BAILEY'S SPRINGS,

LAUDERDALE COUNTY, ALA.

THE most efficient water in the world in the cure of

Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Diseases peculiar to Females, General debility and all diseases of the Skin and Kidneys.

[illegible]

PRINTING AND BINDING.

SETH L. DALTON. GEO. W. FRICK.

DALTON & FRICK,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

BOOK BINDERS

—AND—

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

No. 9 Jefferson Street, Under Commercial Hotel,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as

Bill Heads,
Bills Lading,
Account Sales,
Dray Receipts,
Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Business Cards,
Placards,
Ball Tickets,
Blanks of all kinds,
Circulars,
Drafts,
Receipt Books,
Check Books,
Dray Tickets,

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to BINDING of all kinds, such as

Music, Magazines,
Ladies' Books, Periodicals,
Standard Works, Etc

And every description of

Railroad and Steamboat Printing

SAMPLE BOXES made to order.

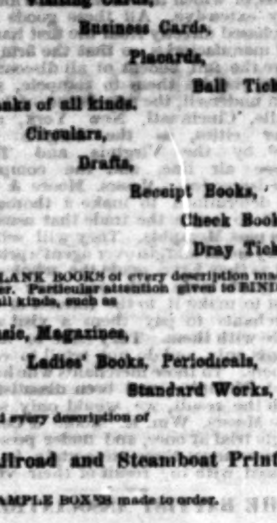
No. 9 Jefferson Street.

PUMPS.

A. BALDING'S

DOUBLE ACTING SUBMERGED

FORCE PUMP.



Patented August 8, 1865.

MANY thousands of them have been tested during the past four years, and have proved a perfect success, as thousands of certificates could be produced, but I deem it unnecessary, as the Pump will show for itself, and prove all it claims on examination.

Would refer as to the superiority of the Pumps, to the following parties who have them in use. With 50 feet ¾ hose can throw water 50 feet from the end of nozzle:

Dr. J. A. Williams, Poplar street; John Ainslie, 144 Adams street; T. B. Turley, Court street; J. Jemmer, Irving Block; Asbury Parsonage, Linden street; G. H. Radford, Union avenue; E. A. Beecher, Irving Block; J. N. Oliver, Main street; Rooms & James, Jefferson street; J. H. Cash, City Inspector; W. H. Lake, near Big Spring; J. H. Hills, Bolivar, Tenn.; A. Sadler, Desoto Block; M. Magevney, Carroll avenue; Jos. Frey, Chelsea; N. B. Wright, near Miss. & Tenn. Railroad Depot; W. H. Isbell, Lafayette Depot; R. W. Inge, Galloway Switch; Jas. S. Barton, Barton's Depot, Ala.; H. C. Steever, Second and Madison; J. C. Lanier, 286 Second street; Coyle & Worley, Southern Express office.

PRICES FOR THIS PUMP COMPLETE:

- Pump 12 feet long, $1 50 per foot, ... $24 00
- Pump 16 feet long, $1 50 per foot, ... 27 00
- Pump 20 feet long, $1 50 per foot, ... 30 00

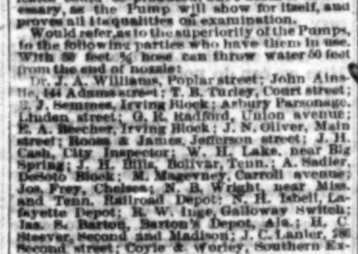
And fifty cents per foot for each additional foot.

Agents wanted for this Pump, either to buy County Rights and sell the Pumps, on which a liberal advance will be given to the wholesale trade and no charge for the right of territory.

BALDING PRESCOTT & CO.,

jy8 No. 49 Jefferson st. Memphis, Tenn

THREAD.



BEST

SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York for J & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Christian Advocate!

CHANGE OF TERMS.

ENCOURAGED by the improved condition of the country, and impelled by an earnest desire to introduce the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE into all our families, we have resolved to reduce the price of our paper.

Hereafter the price will be to $2 50 a year in advance—$2 00 to preachers traveling and local.

Preachers who send as many as Ten Subscribers will get the paper free of charge.

Remittances of five dollars and less may be made by mail at our risk. Larger amounts, if letters are registered, may also be mailed at our risk. But it is better to send postal orders, checks or drafts by express.

CLUBS.

The CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will be furnished at $2 00 a year to each subscriber in a club of ten, received with the money in full ($20 00) at one time, without risk to the office.

Now, let every preacher, traveling and local, and every brother and every sister, who feels an interest in our periodical literature, go to work without delay, and send a long list of subscribers. Let us hear from every congregation and every neighborhood. Send letters from every post-office. Address

W. C. JOHNSON,

nov20w 22 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn.

Ocoee Bank Notes

IN accordance with an act of the Legislature of Tennessee, passed December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have, or may make, assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the creditors and holders of the notes of the Ocoee Bank to file them with the undersigned at the Ocoee Bank Building in Knoxville, Tennessee, between now and the 5th of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and receive certificates therefor, or they will be forever barred from any participation in the assets of said Bank. The certificates will be received AT PAR in payment for debts due the Bank, whether presented before or after the 5th of October, 1869.

S. B. MASSENGILL,
JOSEPH A. MABRY,
Trustees.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Vinson & Donahue is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm name will be signed by either partner in liquidation.

I. P. VINSON,
JNO. DONOHUE.

Memphis, July 1, 1869.

Wanted.

AGENTS FOR BIBLE LYRICS, an entirely new work that has been in active preparation for over 20 years; cordially indorsed by [illegible]

SCHOOLS.

ST. AGNES ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, is delightfully situated in a healthy and retired part of the city of Memphis, Tenn. The buildings are ample and commodious, standing in the center of extensive and highly improved grounds, shaded by forest trees, and laid out with walks, plants and shrubbery.

The course of studies comprises all the branches, Useful and Ornamental, that are usually taught.

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the First of September, the second on the First Monday of February.

Terms per Session.

Payable half yearly, invariably in advance: For board and tuition in any of the following branches: reading, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, rhetoric, composition, criticism, principles of natural philosophy, chemistry and botany, mental and moral philosophy, plain sewing, marking, etc., $75, $80, $90 and $100, according to the age or class of the pupil.

For Day Scholars, tuition, $15, $20, $25 or $30, according to age or class of the pupil.

For further information, apply or address the "MOTHER SUPERIOR," St. Agnes Academy.

aug8

State Female College,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THE Fall Session of this well-known Boarding and Day School will commence on

Monday, 13th of September, next.

For catalogues and all other information address Rev. L. COLLINS, D. D., President.

aug8

ARMOUR INSTITUTE,

271 Madison Street.

THE Fall Session will open on WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1869.

Circulars procured from the Book Store of Henry Wade, 29 Main street, Mr. Benson's Music store, 317 Main street, and at the Institute.

Mrs. Emily B. ARMOUR, Principal.

E. WITZMAN, Professor of Modern Languages and Music.

aug8

MEMPHIS LADIES' INSTITUTE

219 Desoto Street.

Miss N. P. SOUTHWORTH, Mrs. FANNIE P. McGEHEE, Principals.

WILL open Wednesday, September 1st, 1869. For circulars apply at the book and music stores, or at the Institute.

aug12

The Fall Session of

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE,

LaGrange, Tennessee,

WILL commence on MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

Rev. JO. N. H. GRAY, D. D., President, aided by a full corps of competent teachers.

aug3

THE MISSES BOWERS

WILL open the Fall Session of their School on

Monday, the 6th of September.

In future no boys will be admitted. A bill for the incorporation of the school will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislature, when an opportunity of pursuing a collegiate course will be offered to those desirous of embracing it.

A few pupils can be accommodated with board in the family.

For circulars apply at bookstores, or 108 Monroe street.

aug15

Stamps Academy

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 404 Carondelet Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 1st of September. This Institution is thoroughly organized, and offers the best advantages of female education.

Refer to Major C. S. Severson and H. T. Ellett, Esq., Memphis.

MARY D. STAMPS, Principal.

aug11

Haile's English and Classical School for Boys.

FALL SESSION opens Wednesday, September 1st, at No. 309 Third street. For circulars call at 109 Madison street.

A. J. HAILE, Principal.

aug8

COLUMBIA FEMALE INSTITUTE

MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE,

CHARTERED with College powers and privileges by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee.

RT. REV. C. T. QUINTARD, - - - Visitor.
REV. GEORGE BECKETT, - - - Rector.
MRS. S. N. MARTIN, - - - Principal.

Assisted by a full and effective corps of experienced teachers.

The Fall Term will begin Monday, September 6, 1869. For circulars, address Rev. Geo. Beckett, Columbia, Tennessee.

jy17

The University of Mississippi

OPENS on the 13th of September next, with the same Faculty as heretofore. It has been in operation long enough for the public to have tested its merits.

Its extensive and costly apparatus for the illustration of the sciences; its magnificent cabinet of shells and minerals and those of the State survey; a library of choice books; commodious rooms (rent free), and now undergoing thorough repair; its healthful location and accessibility; its religious privileges—regular service in five churches in town and six churches being represented in the Faculty; the high tone and moral character of the surrounding population, and its unparalleled cheapness should commend it to the patronage of those who have sons to educate, especially Memphis and the surrounding country. North Mississippi has long enjoyed a heavy business intercourse with Memphis. We open our halls of learning to her sons!

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

Tuition in Literary Department, for annual session	$50 00
" in Law Department	50 00
For fuel, $18; deposit for damages	5 00

Board—private mess is abolished. The Trustees design employing a steward to purchase and prepare provisions, at actual cost, the students furnishing the means. Board, in private families, washing and lights at moderate rates.

No new student will hereafter be admitted free of tuition.

The Preparatory Department continued.

Text-books furnished at a small advance on cost.

J. M. HOWRY, Secretary of the Board.

Oxford, July 24, 1869. jy24

Brinkley Female College,

South Terminus of DeSoto Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN.,

Will Open its Second Session 1st September.

Terms for Five Months, Positively in Advance:

For all branches of English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German and Italian	$30 00
For Harp, Guitar and Piano Music, Vocal and Instrumental	30 00
For Board, with Furnished Room, Fuel, Lights, Washing and Towels	125 00

No incidentals or deductions.

No Books or Stationery furnished except for cash.

REV. J. D. MEREDITH, President.

jy25

Memphis Female Seminary.

FALL SESSION will open WEDNESDAY, September 1st. For catalogues or circulars call at Young's Bookstore, or at No. 109 Madison street.

Mrs. A. D. HAILE, Principal.

au5

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEAR BALTIMORE, MD

In full operation, with a complete corps of Teachers and Professors.

Pupils from nineteen different States, South and Southwest, now present.

Location beautiful, convenient, retired, and perfectly healthy.

School select, number of pupils limited, and charges more moderate than the few institutions of the same class in cities and elsewhere.

Term begins Second Thursday in September next. Address the Principal,

ROBERT H. ARCHER, Ellicott's Mills, Md.

jy4

Science Hill Female Academy,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for more than forty-four years, and was never more thoroughly and efficiently organized than at present.

The Ninetieth Session will open on MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For catalogues, or special information, address Mrs. JULIA A. TEVIS, Principal.

aug10d&w

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

REV. B. F. LARRABEE, A. M., Principal.

(An Assistant to be employed.)

LAMBERT MAY, Professor Modern Languages.

MISS DONNA HILL, Principal Primary School.

THIS popular school opens its next session September 1st, and will continue

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

For boys to acquire a thorough Classical and Commercial education. Circulars, giving particulars, may be had at the book-stores.

R. J. MORGAN,
[illegible] SMITHWICK,
R. W. BLEW,
Board of Visitors.

jy25

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

The Fortieth Annual Session

OF STUDIES IN THE

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

WILL open Monday, September 6, 1869. The Course of studies offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Classical and Commercial education.

References:

Messrs. Jones, Brown & Co., Commission Merchants.

Messrs. Brown & Griffin, Attorneys.

Colonel M. Magevney.

For Catalogues, etc., address

REV. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J., Pres't, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MISS TABALEE HASKELL and MISS MARY E. HASKELL will open a school for girls in [illegible]

MEDICAL.

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS!

O S A D A L I S

THE Great American Health Restorer purifies the blood, and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25, 1869.

Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have used it in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients.

Yours truly, R. W. CARR, M. D.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., July 5.

Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, Baltimore, Md.—Sir: You will please send me four (4) more bottles of your most excellent medicine.

As you will remember, one month or six weeks ago, I received three bottles of it. When I commenced taking it I could scarcely walk at all when night came, but now I suffer no more from rheumatism. I have a little brother that is about to lose his sight, and I wish to try it for him. You will please find enclosed $5 for which you will please forward me the medicine immediately.

Very respectfully, I remain,

SAML. O. McFADDEN,

P. O. Box 199, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

At wholesale, by

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE.
G. C. WARD & BRO.
G. W. JONES & CO.
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.

apr28

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. J. B. Scarborough

HAS permanently located in Memphis for the purpose of treating

Venereal Diseases, Scrofula, Dropsy, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases

of every description. SYPHILIS, especially, he engages to cure effectually, without the use of mercury, and in much less time than is generally required; pledging himself to pay all the expenses of treatment should he fail to effect a cure in cases where his directions are implicitly followed. All communications by letter promptly answered.

Office No. 227 Second Street, up-stairs.

aug10

THE MISSISQUOI POWDER

ACTUALLY cures Cancer and Scrofulous diseases of the skin. See Report to L. I. Medical Society, and statements of Physicians in circular, sent free on application to

CHAS. A. DUBOIS, General Agent,

P. O. Box 1678. 189 Pearl street, New York.

COSMETIC.

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

Is the pure peachy Complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the true secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm.

Use nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to dress hair.

GINS.

PRATT'S

SOUTHERN-MADE COTTON GIN.

THIS Gin is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for sample, picking the seed clean and light draught. It does not break the roll nor choke with proper attention.

The attention of planters is called to the advantage of the PRATT GIN, as being the most perfect gin ever made. It separates the hulls and bolls without mixing the particles with the lint. Those making more cotton than can be easily picked out, can gather it with the hulls and bolls with this gin save a fourth of their crop usually left in the field. It will more than pay for itself in ginning a crop.

N. Gunneson, who made this leading Cotton Gin before the war, now a planter, says:

"I take pleasure in recommending to planters cultivating cotton on bottom lands the Eureka Gin made by Daniel Pratt, of Alabama. This gin separates the hulls and bolls from the seed cotton, makes a good sample and is superior to every other gin I ever saw. I have a farm in Washington county, Mississippi, and it operates well and gives entire satisfaction in every respect."

A. N. GUNNESON.

Mr. Pratt also makes the "Peeler Gin," intended especially for all the varieties of long staple cotton. They are tried on Peeler seed cotton before leaving the factory, to insure a good sample.

Mr. Pratt has been engaged 40 odd years in the manufacture of gins; has made and sold more than any man in America. He can furnish planters with as good a gin, made in Alabama, if not better, than those coming from the New England States.

Orders for gins from 40 to 80 saws, addressed to the care of Farrington & Howell, 303 Front Row, promptly filled. Presses and gearing put up and gins repaired by a skillful ginwright. Gum belting furnished at factory prices.

G. W. TRUEHEART, Agent for Daniel Pratt.

jy10d&w

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Agents for the sale of

Gullett's Steel Brush Gins

HAVING already taken orders for a very large number of the above Gins we would suggest to those wishing to purchase that it would be well for them to hand in their orders as early as possible, to avoid disappointment.

ORGILL BROS & CO.,

Nos. 310 and 312, corner Front and Monroe streets.

aug1

FOR SALE.

For Sale or Rent.

THE ALABAMA LIME WAREHOUSE, Nos. 187 and 189 Jefferson street.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

One fine Durham Cow, giving eighteen quarts milk daily. Also, one heavy iron axle wagon. Also, for rent, the Cottage House, 374 Beale street, eight rooms, garden, stable, etc. Rent, $50. Inquire at the house or at Lime Depot.

aug7

Beautiful Residence for Sale

I OFFER for sale my residence on Union avenue, 2¼ miles east of Memphis, on easy terms.

The tract of land contains 7 and 10-100 acres. It is most beautifully shaded with a large grove of forest trees. The improvements are in good repair.

I would exchange this property for buildings or other property.

jy2 Nos. 15 and 17 Madison street.

Land and Lots for Sale.

LAND and lots at Mason's Depot, 35 miles on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad from Memphis. The land is beautifully situated and has an indefinite number of building situations. It fronts on both sides of the main road and is situated so it can be divided into any number of lots, with either field or forest residences. I am anxious to sell. Will sell on the most favorable terms, giving time, or will exchange for other property. I will sell any part or I will sell the whole together at a great bargain. An opportunity for speculation. Mr. T. W. Parrish or myself will show the lands and lots. Communications to me at Randolph, Tenn.

July 2, 1869. [illegible] R. E. PALMER.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THAT fine, spacious Residence, situated at the corner of No. 63 Madison street. For particulars, terms, etc., apply to Mrs. A. O. Harris, corner Third and Madison, or to W. F. Proudfit, 2 Madison street.

Distillery for Sale

In Little Rock, Arkansas.

A DISTILLERY APPARATUS [illegible]

ASSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Widows' and Orphans' Benefit

Life Insurance Company

Of New York.

G. W. L. Crook, Manager for the States of Tennessee and Mississippi.

The Company is located, and its principal office is situated in the city, county and State of New York.

The Capital Stock of the Company consists of 2,000 shares of $100 each, all paid up in cash, and securities invested.

The condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, was as follows:

ASSETS.

	Par.	Cash.	Market
U. S. 6 pr. ct. bonds, loan 1881	$250,000	$246,100 00	$267,512 50
" " 5-20s reg'd	78,000	81,257 37	84,350 00
N. Y State 6 per cent. bonds, July, 1872	20,000	20,000 00	20,400 00
Brooklyn City 6 per ct	50,000	48,125 00	50,075 00
Albany " "	20,000	18,200 00	18,800 00
Total stocks and bonds	$403,000	$414,782 37	$441,947 50
Cash on hand			3,866 00
" in bank			81,468 75
Interest accrued on stocks, bonds, etc.			5,374 00
Loans on bond and mortgage, July, recorded and being liens on fee simple			390,700 00
Interest due and accrued on same			2,376 27
Deferred premiums, including those due and in collection			190,650 35
Value of lease and personal property			10,000 00
Total assets of the Company			$1,062,961 51

LIABILITIES.

Claims on Policies in process of adjustment	$17,330 31	
Claims on Policies resisted	none	
Due for taxes, rent, etc.	1,500 00	18,830 31

RECEIPTS IN 1868.

From Premiums	442,882 54	
" Interest	53,221 97	
" Other sources	98 62	496,196 0

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1868.

For payment of claims on Life Insurance, annuities and other expenditures	101,261 86
Number of Policies in force Dec. 31, 1868	3,452
Amount " " " Dec. 31, 1868, with additions	$10,223 593

Interest on Capital Stock is limited by the Company's charter to seven per cent per annum.

The Company's policies are issued upon the purely Mutual System. All surplus and profits are equitably divided among the policy holders. All premiums are payable in cash. Dividends to policy holders are declared annually on the contribution plan, and are available as cash in the payment of premiums or to purchase additional insurance.

Ten thousand dollars is the limit of Insurance on a single life.

All claims under policies are payable in cash.

State of New York, County of New York, } ss.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President, and Robert A. Grannis, Secretary, of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, located at New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that they are the above-described officers of the said Company, and that, on the 31st day of December last, all the above-described assets were the absolute property of the Company aforesaid, and that the above statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 31st, 1868, is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

[Signed] CHARLES H. RAYMOND. ROBT. A. GRANNISS.

Subscribed in my presence, and sworn to before me, this, 11th day of May, A. D. 1869, as witness my hand and official seal.

S.al. [Signed] CHARLES NETTLETON, Commissioner for Miss. in New York.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager

For West Tennessee and Mississippi Branch, No. 279 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Agents and Solicitors wanted. Liberal commission paid. Apply to

jy29 GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager.

NAVIGATION.

Mississippi Valley

NAVIGATION COMPANY

—OF THE—

South and West,

No 24 1-2 Carondelet st., New Orleans.

Capital Stock, - - - $1,000,000

Shares, - - - - - - $100 each

B. BLOOMFIELD, - - - - General Agent

THOMAS J. HORRELL, - - - Local Agent

To the owners of Real Estate in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Alabama:

THE Company, known to the public as the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West," is organized under a charter from the State of Louisiana. This charter authorizes a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of extension to one million. That the public may know the exact object of the Company, the third article of the charter is given entire, as follows:

"The object of this company is to construct or otherwise to procure and maintain one or more steamboats or other vessels, to run on and navigate the Mississippi river, or its tributaries, for the purpose of carrying freight, mails and passengers; to construct docks, wharves, buildings and such other constructions as may be necessary to the building and repairing of vessels, and generally to exercise such incidental powers and privileges as are hereby or may be conferred on them for the purposes aforesaid."

The Company propose, under the provisions of this charter, to construct a line of Low Pressure Steamboats, to run between the different ports on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. They will carry less steam, make better time, land freight and passengers without rounding to, and, by means of endless chains and elevators, receive grain in bulk, and discharge it for shipment directly on board the vessel intended to receive it, instead of the present mode of putting it first on shore, thereby saving time, labor and expense. The boats will also be divided into distinct compartments—so, if they encounter snags, or any accident should happen to the hull, the boat will not be endangered. They will also have complete apparatus for extinguishing fire by steam, and conducting water over the vessel for domestic use; and will be in every respect safer, swifter, and better adapted for carrying passengers and freight, and at a cheaper rate than any boats now navigating the Mississippi river.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining cash subscriptions to any enterprise, no matter how great its merit, the Company have determined to receive subscriptions in land to the Capital Stock. In doing so we have at once a substantial basis; and as it is very reasonably expected that within a short time lands will considerably appreciate in value, this plan will afford us a source of revenue entirely separate and distinct, and when added to the expected earnings of the boats, cannot, in the natural course of things, fail to make the stock a profitable investment. Parties having land which produces them little or nothing, but on which they are paying taxes, and which cannot be sold at present, except at a great sacrifice, and perhaps not at all, will, on reflection, see this to be an excellent and unusual plan for realizing on them, as the certificates of stock of a company can be much more readily disposed of than lands.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Company are now open at the office, 24½ Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Parties at a distance desiring to subscribe lands must send to the local agents abstract of title, mortgage certificates, evidence that the taxes have been paid, testimony of responsible parties respecting the value of the land, price, and, in fact, all information necessary to give the Company a satisfactory idea of the land offered.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CHAS. R. BENTON, Secretary.

J. T. SWAYNE, - - President.

Books for the subscription of stock to the above named Company are now open at

Their Office, No. 12 Jefferson street,

Where all persons desirous of subscribing to the capital stock, in lands or money, are requested to call.

A. D. WITHERSPOON, Agent.

Memphis, August 14, 1869. aug15

ELECTION.

Poplar Street Turnpike

ON MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, at four o'clock p.m., at ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.'S, there will be a meeting of the stockholders in the SHELBY COUNTY TURNPIKE COMPANY (Poplar street), for the purpose of electing seven Directors, and Officers of said COMPANY. A full and punctual attendance is required.

W. T. AVERY,
H. A. MONTGOMERY,
J. S. CLAYTON,
FRANK TAFT,
M. CORONNA,
Commissioners.

aug7

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Fourth Street, From Olive to Locust.

I. R. GILDERSLEEVE, Proprietor

THIS Hotel, being Centrally located, offers Many Inducements to the traveling public.

feb19

STOCK MERCHANTS.

B. I. EDDINS, Memphis, Tenn. L. N. WILLIAMS, Lavaca, Texas.

Bluff City Stock Yard!

EDDINS & WILLIAMS, Propr's,

Live Stock Commission Merchants

Corner Linden and Clinton Streets,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.

aug14

WANTED.

Wanted to Rent.

TWO or three hundred acres of good farming land, with or without improvements. Address FARMER, N. Adams street, corner of Third, Memphis.

aug6

NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE

Marine Infantry Exhibition for the Southwest.

DR. PLOUGH, from New Orleans, respectfully informs the public that he has taken rooms at 188 Second street, near Poplar, and next door to the Lehner House, where he can be found from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m., to transact business of interest connected with the past contemplated exhibition for the past and city of Memphis.

References:

The Hon. J. T. Swayne.
W. L. Trask, Esq.
Dr. E. Miles Willett.
Colonel M. C. Galloway, Editor Avalanche.
Colonel J. M. Keating, Editor Appeal.
Colonel J. S. Bingham, Editor Post.
Colonel J. J. DuBose, Editor Ledger.

Memphis, August 12, 1869.

A committee for preliminary arrangements will be forward in a few days, of which later notice will be given.

aug13 A. L. P.

Notice.

THE delinquent tax list for the 41st corporate year will be published on Friday next, when the penalty of twenty-five per cent. will accrue. Persons wishing to avoid the heavy penalty will consult their interests by coming up and settling their past due tax.

JOHN R. BOWEN, City Tax Collector.

jy27

Notice.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the "Memphis and St. Louis Transportation Company" are hereby notified that a call of twenty-five (25) per cent of said stock is made, to be paid on or before the

15TH OF JULY.

At the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 278 Front street, up stairs. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. CUMMINS, Secretary and Treasurer.

jy2

Notice.

OFFICE M. AND A. RIVER PACKET CO., LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug 8, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in the "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company" will be held at the office of the Company, in Kramer, Miller & Co.'s building, Little Rock, Arkansas, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September next, for the purpose of electing five directors.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.

J. D. DARDEN, Secretary. aug14

LUMBER YARD and SAW MILL

THE oldest Yard in Memphis, established in 1847. With a full stock of logs, seasoned and dress lumber on yard, are prepared to furnish any quantity and dimensions of cypress or poplar, at short notice. A large stock of Doors, Blinds, and Sash, glazed or unglazed, Laths, Shingles, Cedar-Fence Posts, Pine and Poplar Flooring, always on hand. Our motto is, quick sales and small profits.

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN

Office and Yard foot of Washington street, near river.

jy28d&w

CALL FOR STOCK.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Shelby County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society are hereby notified that a call of 20 per cent. of said stock is made to be paid on or before July 15th, proximo, at 12 o'clock m., at the Savings' Bank of Memphis.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LEON TROUSDALE, Secretary.

Memphis, June 24, 1869. je25

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS INS. CO., MEMPHIS, TENN., July 23, 1869.

THE third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Planters Insurance Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on

Monday, the 2d of August next,

At 10 o'clock a.m.

All stockholders are invited to be present in person or by proxy.

W. A. GOODMAN, Secretary.

jy24

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders

—IN THE—

Memphis & Charleston Railroad

COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company are notified that the next annual meeting will take place, at Huntsville, Alabama, on

Wednesday, August 25, 1869.

Stockholders and their families will be passed free, to and from Huntsville, for one day before and until one day after the close of said meeting, by presenting their Stock Certificate to the Conductor.

By order of the President.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

aug14d&w

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INS. CO., MEMPHIS, TENN., July 8, 1869.

AT a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this day, a cash dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, from the earnings of the last three months, was declared, payable on the 10th instant.

JOHN R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

jy10

Notice.

The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West—J. T. Swayne, President.

BOOKS for Subscription of Stock to the above named Company are now open at their office, No. 12 Jefferson street, where all persons desirous of subscribing to the Capital Stock, in lands or money, are requested to call.

A. D. WITHERSPOON, Agent.

Memphis, August 9, 1869. aug10

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Property Owners.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, County of Shelby. } July Term, 1869.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, August 13, 1869.

ORDERED, ETC., That the Clerk of the County Court be instructed to advertise in the Appeal and AVALANCHE, giving all property-owners notice that the assessments of real and personal property for State and county are now completed, and that they have the privilege of objecting to the same and endeavoring to obtain corrections during the next thirty days, by making proper application to the assessors, after which time no corrections can or will be allowed, it being necessary to place the tax-books in the Collector's hands at the earliest practicable date; and that each paper make a local notice, calling particular attention to the advertisement.

In accordance with the foregoing order of the Board, all parties desiring to know the value of their real and personal property, as assessed by the assessors of their respective districts, can obtain such information on application at this office until the 20th day of September, 1869; petitions will be received and referred to the assessors.

aug19 JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.

Proposals.

BOARD COMMISSIONERS SHELBY Co., TENN., JULY TERM, Wednesday, August 11, 1869. }

ORDERED that the County Court Clerk be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for bids for the property belonging to the county, located on Adams street, said property being the same that was purchased for the purpose of building a County Courthouse upon. Said bids to be sealed and addressed to the Board of County Commissioners, and handed to the County Court Clerk, on or before the 20th of this present month. Said bids should state whether cash, county warrants, bonds or notes will be given; whether the entire property will be paid for at once, or whether time is required, and how much. Said bids to be opened at a regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, and the bid which is of most advantage to the county to be accepted, if considered desirable and reasonable.

In accordance with the foregoing order, sealed bids will be received at the Clerk's office until 10 o'clock a.m., of the 20th instant.

aug19 JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JUNIUS G. SNEED, of Lafayette, Fayette county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JACOB COHEN, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

BANKRUPT SALES.

Bankrupt Sale.

In the matter of J. S. SHAW. } In Bankruptcy, At Memphis, Tenn.

BY virtue of a general order entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee, on the 18th day of December, 1868, I will sell, on

Monday, 23d of August,

To the highest bidder, for cash, at No. 11 Union street, Memphis, Tennessee, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. of each day until the close of sale, the entire stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Bar and Sheet Iron, Steel, Agricultural Implements, and a general assortment of Hardware.

Goods to be delivered immediately, and a deposit in cash required on bidding of the same.

OSCAR WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

August 5, 1869. aug6

ASSIGNEES' NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH BEHR and JULIUS BEHR, individually and as partners of J. Behr & Bro., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug6 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of PLEASANT M. MILLER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug6 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ROBERT K. CRAFT, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug6 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tennessee, 6th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH S. SHAW, individually and as one of the firm of J. S. Shaw & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 6th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of SYLAND S. RASH, individually and as partner of firm of M. Mellan, Rash & Co., of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 7th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. T. BOURNE, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 6th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HOLLIS T. NEWMAN, individually and as one of the firm H. F. Newman & Co., and Newman & Rose, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 7th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. W. BLACKWELL, individually and as one of the firm of L. F. Blackwell and Jeffries Blackwell & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WM. W. GALLAER, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug6 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of H. A. WOLF, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug6 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH P. WILSON, of Hamburg, Hardin county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Dr. T. C. GAYLE, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FRED. W. REINHARDT, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JNO. W. HOGGINS, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAS. T. CANNON, of Raleigh, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of W. J. DAVIS, of Pocahontas, Hardeman county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. P. MURPHY, individually and as one of the firm of Murphy & Harris, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. H. O. NEIL, of St. Elon, Tipton county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. ARCHER, of Covington, Tipton county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of REUBEN M. RAWLINGS, individually and as one of the firm of Robbins & Rawlings, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN A. CAMPBELL, individually and as one of the firm of A. Campbell & Co., of Hamburg, Hardin county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES [illegible], of Cotton Grove, Madison county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.